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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Accounts to U. S.

Half the Nation Listens In

Berlin Interprets in London

France Discusses Debt Plan

McMath Kidnapers Confess

Nazis Parade in Full Dress

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells a radio audience—believed to comprise more than 50,000,000 Americans—what he has done in eight weeks and what he expects to do. He recounts employment of 250,000 men in the forests, start of the Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Valley project, relief of mortgaged farms and homes, $500,000,000 for local relief, legalization of beer. He sees the forging of a partnership between business and government. He sees controlled production, prohibition of cutthroat competition and shorter hours leading the way back to a balanced price level—And for prosperity, the price level, like the budget, must be in balance.

¶ The President stresses the fact that the vast powers being vested in him by Congress are permissive, not mandatory. These powers will be used only as may be necessary to accomplish great purposes. He would use inflationary means merely to the extent of bringing conditions under which debtors can repay in the same kind of dollar they borrowed. As he spoke his assistants were working on a bill to provide coördinators for industry. But production will not be increased in the hope that Providence will find buyers—What he aims at is a planned and nourished economic future.

¶ Germany sends Dr. Alfred Rosenberg to London to offset growing apprehension over the Reich's strong nationalism and military policies. Arrival of this trusted lieutenant of Chancellor Hitler, who is expected to be the next Foreign Minister, shows that Berlin has felt the marked British reaction to its moves against Jews, pacifists and republicans and its naval demands which stalled the Disarmament Conference. Dr. Rosenberg's task is to "interpret" German aims to England. Germany has a bold program—But it does need Britain's friendly aid if it is to get the Versailles treaty revised.

¶ As the White House parleys end for Dr. Guido Jung of Italy, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Germany and Dr. Tomas Le Breton of Argentina, Dr. T. V. Soong of China and Alberto J. Pani, Foreign Minister of Mexico, arrive. The visitors depart, impressed with the vigorous leadership of the President and Secretary of State Hull in the campaign to be waged at the London economic conference to force down tariff walls relentlessly to reopen the channels of trade. MacDonald, Herriot and Jung have gone home to fight for this plan with a conviction that will convince others—Each believes it will help his own nation.

¶ Paris newspapers teem with, and the French Government denies, an alleged American proposal for war debt settlement. This plan fixes the amount as the full capital, less the interest, one-third to be paid in gold and silver, one-third in bonds to be launched immediately, and one-third in certificates to issue over a long period. Paris clings to the idea that debts, like reparations, must be reduced 90 per cent. All Europe has the same view—Painless paying is all that should be expected.

¶ The United States expresses its profound gratitude for the safe return to her parents on Cape Cod of kidnaped little Peggy McMath. Almost equal is the rejoicing over the arrest and confession of the two kidnapers and the recovery of the entire $50,000 paid as a ransom. Gen. Daniel G. Needham, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety, and his skillful men have frustrated a crime that at first equalled in mystery the Lindbergh case and by frustration have chilled the imitators of a success. Kidnaping is probably the most despicable crime known among men—Its frustration, punishment and utter wiping out are a foremost public duty.

¶ Manchuria sees its Chinese Eastern Railway develop into a prize puzzle. Maxim Litvinoff is said to have offered it to the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow for $150,000,000. Tokyo replied that it might sometime be willing to pay $20,000,000. France has its Ambassador at Tokyo ask for particulars, maintaining that France financed the Russo-Asiatic Bank, which built the railway. The loans are unpaid. The Soviet denies France's claim—And Japan seems to feel that Manchoukuo which needs the road already has it.

¶ Austria has a worried week-end enforcing its decree against Nazi uniforms appearing in public. Riots occur in many cities. When the Heimwehr come to the aid of the police, women throw pepper in the troops' eyes and snatch away their rifles. At Innsbruck Brown Shirts parade in no shirts at all. Vienna sees Nazis spring a new kind of uniform. They parade in full dress evening clothes and top hats. The claw-hammer coat is as impressive as usual—It always did make a gentleman as good a man as his waiter.

Elected to Presidency Of World Bank at Basel

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

LEON FRASER

New Yorker Promoted From Vice-President to Succeed McGarrah.

McGarrah Advises Undelayed Return To Gold Standard

Retiring World Bank Head Calls It Chief Task of Economic Conference

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., May 8—The financial situation arising from the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States makes holding of the World Economic Conference all the more urgent, declares Mr. Gates W. McGarrah, retiring president of the Bank for International Settlements, in his third and last annual report presented to the board at its meeting here today.

The world bank, having been invited to be represented, is ready to place the fruits of its experience at the disposal of the London meeting. But as the conference is a government meeting and as the bank does not partake in politics, its participation must be limited to providing such technical advice and assistance as will be useful to the countries represented.

The president's annual report is primarily an exhortation to all governments to reëstablish the gold standard. "General restoration of a reformed gold standard without further delay," is described as the most urgent task before the economic conference. The Bank for International Settlements is ready to assist in coördinating the proper functioning of this standard in order to prevent "unregulated anarchy which has prevailed in its application, and short-sighted individualism which has been practiced in its operation."

The Bank for International Settlements officially estimates the American flight from the yellow metal cost the Basel institution about $40,000,000 in withdrawals when some central banks poured in dollars to buy gold. This accounts for the decline in the Bank for International Settlements' funds from 938,000,000 to 752,000,000 Swiss francs.

Bankers generally still have confidence in the gold standard and almost every financier here today insists that it is necessary as soon as possible to restore currencies to a fixed rate although doubtless at a new gold parity.

In spite of an objection in some quarters it was decided to elect two Americans, Mr. McGarrah and Mr. Fraser to the board. The question had been raised whether a country off gold should be represented, but since some countries already represented, such as Germany, are only nominally on gold, it was decided there would be a place for the Americans. Mr. McGarrah becomes honorary president; Mr. Leon Fraser of New York, president; Signor Alberto Beneduce, Italy, and L. J. A. Tripp of Holland, vice-presidents.

Since one of the bank's functions is to make gold shipments unnecessary, recent developments have tended to prevent it from accomplishing one of its objects. The Bank for International Settlements, officials point out that the sooner confidence can be restored and the normal situation reëstablished, the greater service the bank can render world finance.

Chile Is Disturbed By Fascist Showing

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 8 (AP)—Government leaders were in a high state of excitement today over a demonstration of strength by the blue-uniformed Fascists of Chile.

Premier Horacio Hevia has resigned because he failed to dissuade the Fascist leaders from staging a parade yesterday of 11,000 members of their organization. Government chiefs were seeking a solution of the Cabinet crisis.

Fascist planes flew overhead as the units paraded through the Boulevard Alameda and saluted President Alessandri at the presidential palace. The Fascist militia previously had been a semi-secret organization. The organization was formed to prevent de facto régimes arising.

Trucco Named Ambassador

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 8 (By U. P.)—Señor Manuel Trucco, civil engineer and railroad expert, has accepted the appointment as Chilean Ambassador to the United States. He will fill the post left vacant several months ago by Señor Miguel Cruchaga, who left Washington to become Minister of Foreign Affairs here.

U. S. at London to Concentrate On Forcing Tariffs Downward

Conversations With Emissaries Indicate Administration Views Reopening of Trade Channels of World as First Step in Economic Conference

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—President Roosevelt began today his third week of intensive negotiations in preparation for the World Economic Conference with a luncheon to Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister, while Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and awaited another intimate exchange of views with the President later in the day.

Meanwhile a Belgian financier, Dr. Von Seeland, called with the Belgian Ambassador, M. Paul May, at the State Department to announce that Belgium unreservedly joins the tariff truce and hopes that other powers will speedily come in. The next distinguished visitor, Señor Alberto J. Pani, Mexican Foreign Minister, is expected in a couple of days.

Today, a month before the conference is scheduled to open in London, several important indications of the progress of events are manifest in Washington. The talks here conducted in a remarkable atmosphere of warm frankness, have established one single fact above all others. That is that the United States delegation will go to London armed with Rooseveltian enthusiasm and Mr. Cordell Hull's zeal to force tariffs downward and reopen the channels of trade.

This new and vigorous leadership, based upon an open-eyed comprehension of world problems, political as well as economic, is today the outstanding event before London. The economic internationalism—passing as economic self-defense—which still grips Europe and is evidenced in exclusive trade pacts such as those made in London, or sliding-scale duties like those in Paris, will be counterbalanced by a new crusading zeal on the part of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in pressing this zeal upon all of his visitors. It is the chief sentiment they reflect on leaving the White House. They have been impressed, but their breaths have been taken away, and in all cases they have to go back home and tell their colleagues that a new attitude is abroad in the world. In a sense they have to re-educate public opinion in their own countries, just as the President is attempting to lead public opinion in the United States.

Thus the essential problem facing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is to persuade his Conservative Party colleagues that it is to Britain's interest to reverse the protectionist trend which has set in during the past two years. M. Edouard Herriot has to enlist the Nationalist officials of the Banque de France, and the other exponents of French fiscal policy in the world crusade

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Paris Intervenes As Railway Deal Looms in Orient

Unpaid French Loans on Chinese Eastern Said to Be Outstanding

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 8—France joined in the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy when the French Ambassador visited the Foreign Office today requesting information regarding reports that the Soviet had offered to sell its share of this Manchurian railway to Japan. It is understood that the Ambassador recalled that the French had lent Tsarist Russia money with which to form the Russo-Asiatic bank, which financed the construction of the railway, while the Soviet had never repaid the loan.

The Vice Foreign Minister reviewed the Russo-Japanese negotiations to date and is understood to have intimated that it is not likely that Japan will purchase the railway at present. He promised to keep France informed as to the negotiations.

Informed about the Franco-Japanese conversations a Soviet Embassy spokesman asserted that France had no claims whatever on the railway. He denied French assertions that their money had built the railway. He indicated that Moscow was prepared to reject any French démarche that would complicate the railway's status. A Foreign Office spokesman, however, indicated that Japan does not desire to purchase the line, thus strengthening the belief of foreign observers that Japan feels that since Manchoukuo already is in full de facto possession of the railway, it is unnecessary to consider the question of buying it.

The Foreign Office announced that Japan has accepted President Roosevelt's proposal for a tariff truce "in principle." Diplomats generally believe that Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, who is now conducting a special mission to America and Europe, has been instructed to favor tariff agreements with all countries, since Japan is increasingly alarmed at tariff reprisals against it and at the charges that Japanese exporters are engaged in world-wide dumping.

New Offensive Started By Japan Toward Tientsin

TIENTSIN, May 8 (AP)—Chinese troops fled today before the second Japanese-Manchoukuo offensive to be aimed in the direction of this city within a month.

A bold attempt to assassinate a representative of the Manchoukuo Government at a Peiping hotel yesterday served to aggravate the situation. Two Chinese broke into the room of the man, who was registered as Chang Shih-heng, and shot him severely.

Under a combined artillery and bomb attack the Chinese retreated today to Changli, and main forces were concentrated at Lwanchow, less than 100 miles northwest of here.

In the new coast campaign, Japanese troops last night occupied Peitaiho, a coast city south of Chinwangtao.

Guam Action Criticized

TOKYO, May 8 (AP)—Criticism in Japan has followed the alleged expulsion of 112 Japanese laborers from the Island of Guam, a United States possession containing an American naval establishment.

The newspaper Kokumin Shimbun attacked what it described as the "outrageous order" of Capt. Edmund Spence Root, U. S. N., Governor of Guam, in "deporting" the Japanese.

It is said that the Governor refused to renew residence permits for the laborers, which expired after six months.

American Debt Payment Hinted In Paris Press

Liquidation of Principal Alone in Three Parts Covered in Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 8—Despite official denials that any American offer for final settlement of war debts has been received here, the Paris press today continues to affirm that such projects are now under consideration by the French Government.

As published in various papers, the plan calls for payment of the total amount of the capital French debt less the interest. Payment would be made as a single annuity, a third in gold and silver and a third in bonds, to be launched immediately, and the remaining third in the form of certificates to be issued from time to time through the Bank for International Settlements.

This project, the Monitor understands, is not an official offer by the United States Government but merely one of the possibilities considered by the French, British and American experts during the Washington conversations. It is believed such a plan might receive approval of the American Administration after support of Congress and public opinion has been won over.

But although one feature of the plan—settlement at once and for all time of the problem, instead of leaving it suspended like a heavy cloud over 60 years of the future—is in accord with French desires, there is not the slightest possibility of the Government's giving serious consideration to other elements of the proposition at present.

French public sentiment as voiced once more in the press today refuses to envisage settlement of the debt issue on any other basis than that of the Lausanne accords which reduced Germany's reparation payments 90 per cent.

As regards payment of the postponed December installment, on the other hand, the opinion is expressed in several papers that France should pay if the American Congress should give President Roosevelt power to apply a moratorium to payments due June 15.

Minnesota to Hold Diamond Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 8—Minnesota, opening its diamond jubilee celebration on May 11, brushed aside temporary economic problems to review the progress it had made in the past 75 years, developing from a raw territory to a leading commonwealth of the Union.

When President Buchanan signed Stephen A. Douglas's bill on May 11, 1858, creating the State of Minnesota, the settlements of St. Paul, St. Anthony and Minneapolis, which later absorbed St. Anthony, were engaged in an intense rivalry for the supremacy of the fur and lumber trade. Bison were wandering in the villages, the Sioux and Chippewa Indians were settling their differences on the outskirts of the settlements.

Following its admission to the Union, the "land of cloudy water," the Indian equivalent for Minnesota, attracted settlers by the thousands. They came by boat, prairie schooners and in oxen-drawn wagons.

The three rival communities, St. Anthony on the east side of the Mississippi River, Minneapolis on the west and St. Paul farther down the river, became "jumping off" places for settlers and adventurers. In 1850, the official population of Minnesota was given as 6077 and 10 years later the total jumped to 172,023. Today it totals more than 2,500,000.

Both Employees And Plant Eager For Six-Hour Day

Added Leisure Is Liked by Workers—Company Finds Production Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—How the introduction of the six-hour day bettered the living habits of women workers in a well-known plant and how the employers benefited by the change is the subject of a recent study of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor.

The change from three eight-hour shifts to four six-hour shifts was made in an attempt to increase employment and as part of a reorganizing program. More women were taken on as a result of the change, the increase being as much as 39 per cent. Hourly rates were 26 per cent higher at the time of the bureau study than they had been under the eight-hour basis. No lunch period or rest time was allowed under the new schedule, although short relief periods were given when desired.

The management reported the following advantages as a result of the change: Increased daily production; decreased overhead; increased return from capital invested in plant and machinery; opportunity of reorganizing the working force, and elimination of cafeteria expense.

Although the six-hour shift caused pay cuts in more than three-fourths of the cases, it still was preferred to the eight-hour shift by 77 per cent of all the women who had worked under both schedules. The reasons given most often by the women were the increased time available for home duties and for leisure and the fact that they were less tired at the close of the day.

The most popular shift was the afternoon one, from 12 to 6. This shift gave free time in the morning for housework, shopping or sleeping late and leisure in evenings for either rest or recreation. The evening and night shifts were the least desirable.

As a result of the additional hours of free time, family needs were found to be more efficiently served through better care of house and family, time for working in the garden and better buying for the family because of opportunity to shop in uncrowded stores. Free time out-of-doors was much appreciated by a large number of women while time for rest and self-improvement was felt of much importance by others.

Relief Work Begins For Fire Sufferers At Ellsworth, Maine

ELLSWORTH, Maine, May 8 (AP)—The city of Ellsworth today is rallying relief forces to care for between 300 and 400 persons whose homes were lost in a fire which leveled most of the business section last night.

The Red Cross started in to round up the scattered groups of homeless people who had taken shelter in schools and other community buildings beyond the range of the flames. The fire destroyed approximately 125 dwelling and 50 business structures. Among the ruined buildings were the Methodist and Baptist churches, the city hall and the telephone exchange building.

The headquarters company of the Second Battalion of the 152d Field Artillery, Maine National Guard, arrived today from Bar Harbor, 17 miles east of Ellsworth, to augment the efforts of local police and firemen. A high wind fanned the fire. Dynamite was used in an effort to check the flames. A residence adjoining the City Hall was blown up in a futile attempt to save the hall.

Fire departments from Old Town, Bangor, Brewer, Bucksport, Belfast, Blue Hill, Bar Harbor, Northeast Harbor and Southwest Harbor hurried into the stricken community during the night. The intensity of the fire drove firemen away from the lines, and pressure on hose in action diminished as water went to waste in abandoned lines. Mr. Royal J. Goodwin, local fire chief, crawled down Main Street early this morning between two lines of roaring flames and shut off two abandoned hydrants. Insurance companies estimated the total damage at approximately $3,000,000. Police are investigating the cause of the fire, which, it is said, may lead to charges of incendiarism.

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Things Present

Great Britain's new outlook is discussed against a background of recent important events—on the Editorial page.

Time seems to stand still on the little island of Inishkurk; as you will observe on the Home Forum page.

"Substitutes for Acting" on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page touches on a topic which may involve some of the seeming decline of the theater.

More Hymnal Notes on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Gardens and Home Building page, and a new puzzle feature on the Daily Features page (imagine having trouble putting seven pieces together to make the letter "A"!). Look for the Rime-O-Grams on Wednesday.

Soon to Rule Over Harvard

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

DR. JAMES B. CONANT

Gandhi Released From Prison Soon After Fast Starts

Aid for Depressed Classes Not Judged Inimical to Government

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 8 — Mahatma Gandhi was released unconditionally today from Yeroda jail, near Poona, India, a few hours after he had begun his threatened fast in defense of the depressed classes.

Decision to free the Mahatma is understood to have been reached on the ground that his present fast, unlike a similar previous occurrence, is not directed against the Government, but has its origin in the desire to change the social conditions of Indian untouchables.

The British official view is that in these circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Gandhi will not use his freedom to restart the civil disobedience movement which was the original reason of his detention. In view, therefore, of the small dimensions to which this movement has been reduced, it is not thought necessary to insist on any specific undertaking from Mr. Ghandi such as that which he refused to give last year when the question of his release was previously discussed.

His liberation now, it is explained, is for purely humanitarian reasons and is not to be taken to imply anything of the nature of a general amnesty for Indian political prisoners.

India to Protect Trade From Japanese Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India — Japanese competition in manufactured goods, a competition organized at all stages, from the preparation of the raw material to the delivery of the finished article, is having widespread results in India.

The Government of India is consequently negotiating through its Legislature a measure enabling it to impose special protective import duties at such rates as may be necessary to afford efficient protection.

Japanese competition at present is especially felt by small cottage industries which the Government of India is anxious to preserve. The recent depreciation of the Japanese yen is an important contributing factor.

The quantity of Japanese woolen goods imported rose 700 per cent between 1931 and 1932. Hosiery from Japan doubled in quantity during the same year.

The new bill enables the Government of India to impose safeguarding import duties of any amount and, to prevent abuse, provides that such duties shall be reported to the Central Legislature as early as may be and shall thereafter only continue for two months unless they are meanwhile indorsed by resolutions of both chambers.

American State Police Included in Geneva Ratio

GENEVA, May 8 (AP)—Despite the protest of Col. George Strong, American delegate, the army committee of the General Disarmament Conference voted May 6 that the state police forces in the United States should have a military value of 1000 soldiers in computing the strength of the American Army.

The vote was 7 to 6. It is estimated that the American state police total 80,000.

Beer Law Without Signature

LINCOLN, Neb., May 8 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan has announced he would permit the bill to legalize 3.2 per cent beer in Nebraska next August become a law without his signature.

Conant Elected To Follow Lowell As Harvard Head

Corporation Names Chemistry Professor for University Chief

Dr. James Bryant Conant, Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry at Harvard University, was elected today as Harvard's twenty-fifth president, to succeed Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell in June. This election by the corporation is subject to confirmation by the board of overseers on June 22.

Dr. Conant has been identified with Harvard as student and teacher since 1910. He has been a member of the division of chemistry since 1916 and chairman of the division since 1931 and is widely recognized as a leader in research and investigation.

His election to the presidency of Harvard University at the age of 40 makes him one of the youngest Harvard presidents in the long line extending back to Henry Dunster, who was chosen as the first president in 1640. For the second time Harvard has chosen a man whose field was chemistry. Dr. Charles W. Eliot was also a chemist. Before Dr. Eliot's time Harvard had traditionally chosen its presidents from among the clergy.

Dr. Lowell, whose resignation was announced several months ago, was a lawyer and Harvard professor of government before his election in 1909 as head of the university. In his 23 years of service as president, he has achieved practically all the objectives he outlined in his inaugural address.

Dr. Conant entered Harvard College in 1910 having prepared at the Roxbury Latin School where his first teacher of chemistry was Dr. Henry Black, now also a member of the Harvard faculty and a collaborator with Dr. Conant on several widely-known school and college texts.

His undergraduate work completed in three years, he graduated with high honors. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, holder of an honorary John Harvard Scholarship and undergraduate editor of the Harvard Crimson.

During the World War he served in the Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C. In 1918 he was commissioned a major in the Chemical Warfare Service and transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, on special duty.

After discharge from the service he was elected assistant professor of chemistry, the position he held until 1929, when he was elected to the Sheldon Emery professorship of organic chemistry. In the laboratory his research has brought him international recognition.

This month Dr. Conant and his family are sailing for Europe, spending some time in England and France. They expect to return the latter part of August.

Textile Strike Closes Union Mill at Salem

SALEM, Mass., May 8 (AP)—A strike of nearly 2000 textile workers today closed the Pequot Mills, said to be the only 100 per cent union cotton mill in the country.

Mr. J. Foster Smith, agent for the mills, said the management wished the workers to operate 24 looms each, instead of 20, asserting that workers in competing mills operate many more than 24 looms each. The agent said that if the 24-loom system were adopted, about 150 operators would be thrown out of employment, but the management planned to discharge only women employees, who were not entirely dependent upon their jobs. The Danvers bleachery at Peabody was affected by the strike.

Control Bill For Industry Is Under Way

Will Seek to Block 10 P. C. Roosevelt Showed Could Ruin Competition

Iron Hand Expected

Easing of Antitrust Laws to Admit Internal Regulation Is Basic Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8—Major legislative attention now turns to the offices of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, where plans are incubating for the modified industrial control bill likely to be sponsored by the Administration.

Expectations are that the efforts of a generation of business leaders for a self-governed industry under government tutelage and with a more flexible interpretation of the antitrust law are about to bear fruit. The meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce last week showed that most business men strongly favor the broad outlines of the scheme. It has the backing of representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, representing 56,000 factories, and the approval of the so-called Committee of the Nation, composed of about 700 business leaders.

In general terms, it was apparently what President Roosevelt referred to in his radiocast last night assailing present "unfair competition" in industry.

With this general agreement on the need for an altered approach to basic business problems, it is expected that almost immediately the Wagner group will lay their specific plans before the White House and Congress for approval.

President on Competition

Recognizing that it is a long road between general approval of certain reforms and specific legislation, enough has been divulged from the conferences at Senator Wagner's offices and from Mr. Roosevelt's utterances to indicate the kind of approach that will be made.

The first place is on cutthroat competition. Mr. Roosevelt gave a clear instance of what he means last night. Ninety per cent of the cotton manufacturers, he pointed out, might be willing to sign an agreement for fair wages, reasonable hours and stabilized output, eliminating night work, child labor and sweat shop competition.

But suppose the remaining 10 per cent of the factories won't come in? the President asked. The latter can run their plants on 12-hour shifts on a 24-hour basis. They can undersell the 90 per cent by the advantages they gain at the expense of their unfortunate workers. Is the Government to stand helpless about it?

It has up to now. Little can be done so long as the antitrust law requires a rigid policy of competition at all costs, uninfluenced by larger questions of social welfare, and particularly when it puts a ban on group coöperation in industry to improve conditions.

The fault in the present situation has been pointed out many times. The Roosevelt Administration has no monopoly in seeking a reform. In a speech at Boston some years ago, Mr. Hoover pointed to the soft coal industry as a perfect example of destructive competition run wild.

Roosevelt Has Power

Mr. Hoover could point to the trouble but he lacked the congressional support to effect a change. Mr. Roosevelt has the political prestige and power, and if Senator Wagner is able to evolve a satisfactory bill will institute the reform.

The effect of improved pay and shorter hours for labor under stabilized industries may raise commodity prices and the effect on consumers is consequently being studied. In general, two observations are being made on this point. In the first place, consumers have sometimes been getting goods too cheaply, even for their own good.

Men's shirts, for example, that are produced by the labor of children, stitching sometimes half a day for only 15 cents, is realy uneconomic, if the welfare of society is considered, rather than the private good of the individual purchaser. There is such a thing as goods that are too cheap. So with the soft coal industry. Prices are now so low in the bituminous fields that some of the country's richest fuel resources are gutted by wasteful methods, life is not safeguarded and miners exist on a starvation wage.

The interest of society, it is held, would be served by prices which would enforce efficient production, insure safety while giving workers higher living standards and greater purchasing power.

Protection for Consumer

Furthermore, protection of the consumers would be assured through strict federal regulation under the proposed Wagner bill. The bill is designed to give individual industries, through their trade associations, the power of self-regulation in the fashion long advocated by Mr. Gerard Swope of the General Electric Company. The 90 per cent of firms which are willing to follow decent trade practices would have the authority to police the unreasonable 10 per cent. But this authority would be exercised only under careful government supervision.

"The so-called antitrust laws," said Mr. Roosevelt, "were intended to prevent the creation of monopolies and to forbid unreasonable profits

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Firm Price Rise Called Safe Index Of Real Recovery

Printing Press Prosperity Ruled Out in View of Harvard Professor

Sustained rise in raw commodity prices, if not accompanied by "printing-press" inflation, will be one of the surest indications of a real revival of business prosperity, according to Dr Melvin T. Copeland of the Harvard graduate school of business administration.

His views are expressed in a new bulletin of the business school on "Raw Commodity Prices in Relation to General Business Conditions." The research covers most of the world's important basic materials—metals, petroleum, sugar, silk, cotton, wool, wheat, rubber, etc.

Gambling Factor Blamed

"It is a tragic commentary on human intelligence," he says, "that we have shown so much resourcefulness in developing and expanding our economic machinery and so little ability to guide and control it with some degree of stability. Our business and economic institutions are man-made and hence it should be possible to find means of managing them so that they will not repeatedly run amuck."

Dr. Copeland lays most of the maladjustments to the persistence and prevalence of the gambling instinct, manifested no less by the educated and well-to-do strata of society than by those with little culture or slender purses. But "we can expect to find means of insulating the community somewhat from the effects of these speculative activities, sometime, though they are not likely to be eradicated in the near future."

In order that the severity of future business troubles may be minimized until the remedy is found, Dr. Copeland believes collaboration of many individuals and industries to be necessary, though "a modest start can be made by individual investigators and small groups."

War Debts Secondary

War debts have been a secondary matter in comparison with the drop in prices of such commodities as rubber, tin, wheat, and wool, according to the study, and the result has been upsetting of the international exchange and the intensification of the depression.

All the various schemes for remedying the condition of these products by restrictive agreements or control measures have been failures, the report shows, and the ineffectiveness of any one of the many proposed economic idols is contended.

It was found that in the world markets, prices of the 13 raw materials investigated had been weakening for several years prior to 1929; that the recession in business following the break in the stock market in October, 1929, was sufficient to upset a weak commodity price structure; that the drop in commodity values which followed was a major factor in causing the collapse in credit which culminated in the "bank holiday," and that instead of expecting a stabilization of prices in the future, governmental and business policies should be fashioned with a view to encountering recurring changes in price levels.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly with light showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy in south and fair in north portion tonight and Tuesday; probably frosts in north portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north or northeast winds over north portion and strong northeast or east diminishing tonight over south portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, with rain over south portion tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, showers Tuesday or Wednesday, again about Friday, possibly continuing Saturday in North Atlantic States; temperature below normal Monday, slowly rising temperature Tuesday, warmer Wednesday, cooler end of week.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	64	Montreal	36	58
Bismarck	42	46	Nantucket	48	62
Boston	42	72	New Orleans	78	84
Buffalo	40	64	New York	56	70
Calgary	34	40	Norfolk, Va.	64	70
Charleston	74	88	North Platte	38	62
Chicago	48	58	Philadelphia	56	70
Cincinnati	60	70	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	82
Denver	42	62	Pittsburgh	54	62
Eastport, Me.	36	58	Portland, Me.	40	66
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	64	80
Honolulu, T.H.	78	88	St. Louis	58	64
7 p.m. May 7	70	...	St. Paul	46	58
Helena, Mont.	36	52	Salt Lake City	34	58
Huron, S. D.	44	48	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville	74	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	60
Kansas City	60	74	Seattle	46	56
Key West	82	86	Tampa	78	86
Los Angeles	52	66	Washington	60	70
Memphis	64	78	Wichita, Kan.	50	74
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	40	46

A—9 a. m. May 8.
B—Maximum May 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:02 p. m., Tuesday 11:27 a. m.
Height of tides 10.9 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:20 p. m.

Jews Start Farm Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Hebrew Farmers Coöperative Association has purchased from the M. A. Dilts estate and William Love of Indianapolis a tract of 800 acres of land north of Wilnamac, Inc., to be used in working out a Hebrew colonization project.

United States Finishing Company

United States Finishing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $769,430 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $491,212 in 1931.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Answers

1. Gen. Lew Wallace.
2. Jefferson City.
3. Julius Cæsar.
4. April 27, 1770.
5. A kilometer is nearly five-eighths (.621) of a mile.

Stepping Out for Peaceful Attack on Boston's Peanut and Hay Surplus

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

PREVIEW OF CAMEL AND ELEPHANT PERFORMERS DRAWS CROWD TO CIRCUS CARS IN RAILROAD YARDS

Spectacular Durbar Opens Big Circus

A city of 2500 persons and 1000 animals moved into Boston yesterday. It was the circus, which is here for a six-day stay at the Boston Garden. The first performance began this afternoon and others will be staged every afternoon and evening during the week through Saturday.

When the long train of cars carrying the army of troupers and animals pulled into the North Station yards, it was met by an unofficial welcoming committee of several hundred children, men and women. For hours they stood while the expert circus hands unloaded all kinds of trick equipment, horses, elephants, giraffes, seals, camels, monkeys and about every other member of the animal kingdom.

A feature of the circus will be the opening spectacle. It is heralded as one of the most spectacular of all circus openings and is called the Durbar. It portrays the coronation celebration at Delhi, India, and the entire circus population takes part. The Durbar celebrates Ringling Brothers' golden jubilee.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:45 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—Variety Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, "The Farm Bill," Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit," songs.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 NBC, Jesters, male trio.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloist.
8:30 NBC, Charles Hackett, tenor.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Jimmy McHale's Orchestra.
9:45 Collegians; quartet.
10:00 Lossez Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 NBC, Eddie Kane's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 Betty Brooks and Melody Boys.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter," talk.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist," sketch.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 Edward Jardon, tenor.
7:30 Harvard Lampoon program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Dorothy Curtis Instrumental Trio.
8:45 NBC, Ranney Weeks; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Neighbors"; sketch.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; "Our Interior Problems," Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.
11:00 Forecasts, E. E. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Ethel Hayden, soprano; Arthur Lang, baritone.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 Stage Show of the Air, from Metropolitan Theater.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00 Readings, with organ.
11:15 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
6:15 CBS, Art Coogan's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Act II, Verdi's "Aida," with Dusolina Giannini; soloists; chorus; orchestra, Carlos Sabajno, conductor.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
9:30 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison, soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:43 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; vocal soloists.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:15 "Hop, Skip and Jump," skit.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Financial talk, Mr. E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:15 Ethel Coolidge, soprano; organ.
9:30 WHDH Ensemble; time.

Tonight at the Pops

"Washington Post," March ..... Sousa
"Orpheus," Overture ..... Offenbach
"Rêve Angélique" ..... Rubinstein
"Madam Butterfly," Fantasia ... Puccini
"Tristan and Isolde," Prelude and Love-Death ..... Wagner
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ... Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano solo: J. M. Sanromá
"Music in the Air," Selection ..... Kern
"Roses From the South," Waltz Strauss
Indian War Dance ..... Skilton

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham; Needham Town Hall, 8:15.

Boston Pianoforte Teachers' Society: Final meeting of season, 218 Pierce Building, Copley Square, 8.

Boston Opera House: Performance of "Page the Prince," benefit Italian Home for Children, 8.

Joyce Kilmer Reading Circle: Meeting, Arlington Street, 7:30.

Jordan Hall: Recital by Mr. Raymond Havens, with B. U. music students assisting, 8.

New England Chapter, American Guild of Organists: Annual meeting, Harvard Musical Association rooms, 57A Chestnut Street, 8.

University of Pennsylvania: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Community Dancing Class, 8.

Christopher R. Eliot Men's Club: German supper, Kurt von Tippleskirch, German Consul General, speaker, Channing Church, East Cottage Street, Dorchester, 6:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:36 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk, "Four Color Advertising in Newspapers," by Mr. V. Winfield Challenger, of N. W. Ayer & Son, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Industrial Home: Open house program, 17 Davis Street, 2 to 5:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Arts and crafts exhibition, through May 15. Lecture, "Animals of the Jungle," 9, 11 and 2:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

National Civic Federation: Meeting, Prof. William Y. Elliott, speaker, home of Mrs. Chandler Hovey, 258 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, afternoon.

Exhibit and sale of articles made by disabled veterans, home of Mrs. Tarrant P. King, 253 Adams Street, Milton, 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon, talk, "The New Plan at Norfolk Prison," by Dr. Wilfred Blomberg, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

University of Pennsylvania: Luncheon, University Club, 12:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:36 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sunday, 1 to 5 through July 30. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition Room: Travel posters and literature, through the courtesy of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society; supplemented by material from the collections of the Boston Public Library. Through May 14.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlboro Street—Exhibition by Theodora Hersey. May 8-20.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: An exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings in Tempera, by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume plates from Goodey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings, sponsored by the Art and Library Department. May 10-June 1.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elishemius, through May 13.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square.—Etchings in color of the Orient, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Theresa F. Bernstein. Through May 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors of Bermuda, by Martha Brewer, and small sculptures by Rosamond Sears. Through May.

Fenway Studio Building, 30 Ipswich Street—Water colors by Alexis Arapoff. May 5-May 13.

The Children's Art Center, 56 Rutland Street—Drawings for children's books, by Marguerite Davis; sculptures by Alice Balch Stone. Through May 13.

Brittany Coffee Shop, Newbury Street—Flower studies in water colors, by Polly Nordell. Through May 10.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Exhibition of Medici Prints. Through May 15.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes and flowers in water colors by Ethel M. Young. May 8-May 19.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Cambridge—Water colors by Joseph L. C. Santoro. Through May 12.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Negro arts and crafts. Through May 31.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of 15th to 17th century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

The Architects' School, 19 Bromfield Street—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draughtsmen of Boston.

W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of mezzotints.

Holman's Print Shop, 4a Park Street—Water-color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ettore Caser. Oils by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 13.

Justice for Jews Urged By New England Zionists

Justice for the Jews and relief for German Jewish refugees was the theme followed by speakers at the annual banquet of the American Palestine Campaign held under the auspices of the New England Zionist Region in Symphony Hall last night.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, the keynote speaker of the evening, urged a boycott of all German-made goods by the American people. Approximately 2000 persons attended the affair, at which Mr. Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States District Attorney and president of the New England Zionist organization, Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon and Rabbi Soloman Goldman of Chicago also spoke.

Art

Providence Art Club

The Providence Art Club, in showing hospitality to painters of a style to which the club would probably be naturally inimical, displays a broad-mindedness that might well be imitated by other art clubs scattered throughout New England. We have had occasion to note a number of times that there is a liberal tendency in the Rhode Island capital; but that the traditional sanctuary of The Art Club should recognize new trends in art is a wholesome and refreshing sign. Running currently is a display of works by the Younger Painters of Rhode Island.

The echo of Paris penetrates even to smaller centers. The younger mind, not yet established in viewpoint, finds new experiments very absorbing. Each painter discovers the manner appropriate to his temperament, and chooses his master amongst the Parisian leaders. We discern traces of Bracque here, of Ségonzac there, a hint of André L'Hote elsewhere. All are good influences for the student who is serious and not too easily convinced.

Perhaps no one has grasped the import of new ideas with greater understanding than Mr. Albert Gold. Since his first appearance as exhibitor a few years ago, we have had occasion to mark his particular talent. At first he showed good taste, a certain flair; now he reveals comprehension, deeper insight, wider coördination. Never did He stress the importance of conventional appearances and established arrangements; in the abstract he found an emancipation from stereotyped ways. Textures, harmonies, dynamics interest him; he juggles his ingredients about so that somehow they give greater depth, greater brilliance, increased radiance, fuller contrast. Lines and dots and dabs, points of color, slabs of color, thick outlines—these are his pictorial vocabulary. Mr. Gold has learned from the Parisians, and eventually realized for himself that the picture has a life of its own which is not necessarily a reflection or image of some object that exists outside.

Mr. Alfred E. James is another noteworthy contributor. His rustic scenes are made with a fleet, full, exuberant brush. The freshness of color and the unhampered movement is very agreeable. He strives for an expressive result which will be stirring emotionally as it may be pleasing optically. Fewer brush strokes might speed the desired effect.

Mr. Waldo Kaufer shows some Madison Square Garden portrayals in which the performers are abstractly portrayed. He also exhibits some satirical prints.

There are no two exhibitors who work in the same way. There are variety and unevenness, two characteristics which always seem to qualify such displays, and which generally make them more interesting to the visitor. D. A.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Pressure of U. S. Directed for Cut In World Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

against economic and financial nationalism. Somewhat the same task faces every statesman as he takes the homeward path from Washington.

That is the world situation as it is viewed by those who have been participating in the talks here. With Mr. Cordell Hull, they recognize that the task is to wake up the world. The Washington conversations have already made a tremendous impact on the slumbering nationalism which has driven powers farther and farther along isolated and ruinous paths.

From now until the conference opens the Washington leaders hope to keep hammering away at this public consciousness by pushing on with the tariff truce. This ambitious and hopeful project, accepted with reservations in Paris, with enthusiasm in Tokyo, Rome and Berlin, is still taken with misgivings in London. British public opinion is being very closely studied in Washington, for it is recognized that London holds one key to success of the meeting within its gates. As the world's leading financial and trading power, the direction in which British policy gravitates will thus guide the world. The United States, as an equivalent force in trade and world financing, was admittedly at the lead in starting the world tariff race, and now it has about-faced in the hope that the other nations will turn around too.

At the moment, Washington views many aspects of London's policies as frankly unhelpful. The continuing series of bilateral trade pacts, in Mr. Hull's view, simply add to the total of world obstructions.

French opinion, it is hoped, will be gained by the United States' new determination to enter into world peacemaking, particularly through an insistence on continental stability.

The other important European states have joined heartily with Mr. Roosevelt's preparatory plans for the conference. The most enthusiastic was, of course, Italy, whose spokesman, Dr. Guido Jung, joined Saturday night in a forthright communiqué outlining joint American and Italian objectives.

Stress was laid, by Dr. Jung and President Roosevelt, in agreeing that "political tranquillity is essential for economic stability; that economic disarmament can take place only in a world in which military disarmament is possible."

They united on the following fundamental economic points:

1. A truce on tariffs and other obstacles to international trade.

2. Reëstablishment of the gold standard throughout the world as a basis for exchange values.

3. A synchronized international program of public works.

4. Concerted action among central banks of the various countries to support constructive work, avoiding the use of credit for "illegitimate speculative purposes."

In taking leave of Dr. Tomas A. LeBreton, the Argentine plenipotentiary, another communiqué was issued, which by implication forecast early conclusion of a trade agreement which may secure for the United States some of the advantages recently cornered by Great Britain. The two statesmen underlined their explanation of "ways and means of bringing about an increased movement of trade between the two countries and throughout the world."

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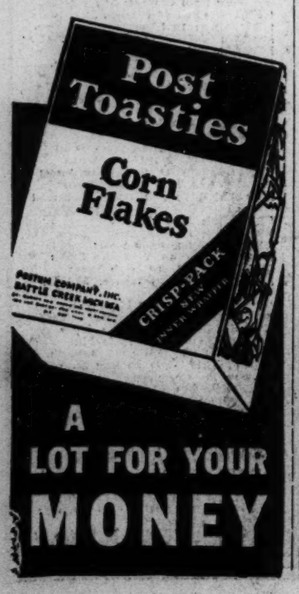

Drive for Safety On Roads Launched By Ryan and State

The judge who found a motorcar speeder guilty of manslaughter after he had caused a fatality on the highways, was commended by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today, on the grounds that such convictions "would have a deterrent effect on youthful delinquents who think it smart to steal a car and race through the streets with it."

Mr. Ryan also cautioned against the folly of "stealing a ride on the rear of a truck" as illustrated by the case of three youths last week who clambered on a truck with defective brakes that went out of control and overturned at the foot of a hill. The registrar was pleased to report that the fatality toll of 12 last week was two fewer than the corresponding week of a year ago. The record for the year to date is 298 fatalities compared with 279 last year.

Some sound advice was given out by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, today, in a coöperative drive with the registrar to cut down motor fatalities. In the first of a series of Monday releases which the committee will issue, the Governor was quoted as stating: "When the highway laws are obeyed as common sense rules of conduct instead of commandments from the statute books, then there will be a material drop in the number of accidents. With motorists insisting less on their own rights and acting more upon what is reasonable for others, there can be real and immediate progress toward safety for all."

In commenting on the committee's campaign, Mr. Ernest H. Bishop, chief of police in Quincy, declared: "Every chief of police in Massachusetts and his officers are taking active part in a combined program to enforce the motor laws. Today marks the beginning of the second week of what we anticipate will be an outstanding example of united effort in law enforcement."

Glaciers Flow From Seven Highest Oregon Peaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Seven of Oregon's highest mountain peaks have glaciers on their sides. These are Mt Hood, the highest, with an altitude of 11,225 feet, Jefferson and the Three Sisters in the Cascade range and Eagle Cap and Glacier Mountain in eastern Oregon.

Agriculture College to Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 8—Dissolution of the College of Agriculture, Syracuse University, as a separate organization was announced by Chancellor Charles W. Flint, May 6. The decision, effective in June, will close what was said to be the only private agriculture college in the country.

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Fishing Village Grows Into Big Port As Japan Opens Manchu Trade Outlet

Busy Trade Routes Sequel to Invasion

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW PORT EXPANDS

Map indicates Position of Yuki and the Main Ports It Serves, With Rashin, Which Eventually Is to Outdistance It, Immediately Below.

Yuki Route Halves Distance Between Nippon and Hsinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUKI, Korea—Within a few years a small fishing village off the Korean coast has grown into a port able to pass 180,000 tons of shipping and by 1934 it is expected to develop into a huge Pacific port with the possible annual turnover of 1,800,000 tons. The village is now the port of Yuki, from which ships are sailing to all parts of the Korean coast, to Japan and to the nearest ports of Soviet Russia.

Yuki is the most northern Korean port. It is a natural outlet for the new Manchurian railway system, for while the distance from Hsinking, the Manchu capital, to Osaka via Dairen is about 2100 kilometers, via the new Manchurian-Korean railway line and Yuki it is only 1600 kilometers.

For some time after Vladivostok was made a closed port, early in the century, Yuki was regarded as the coming great port and its railway connections with the Manchu system via Onjo were rapidly pushed. But since the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese and the establishment of Manchoukuo, the Japanese Government decided to make Rashin the main outlet for Manchuria and Yuki a subsidiary one. However it will take some time before Rashin can be opened as a large port and in the meantime Yuki is rapidly gaining trade.

The Bay of Yuki being subjected to frost and gales from the north and southeast is less suitable for very large traffic. Nevertheless elaborate plans are on foot for dredging the bay and adding the near-by Lake Ruisuiko to the harbor.

Loading and discharging of steamers is at present carried on in the roads with the assistance of lighters, the roads accommodating 10 large steamers at a time.

In 1931 the port of Yuki was visited by 1168 steamers with a gross tonnage of 948,142 tons. The port is conveniently near to Vladivostok and Olga Bay from which large quantities of lumber can be obtained.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Readers are urged to check times carefully, since the advent of daylight saving time may cause realignment of some of these schedules.

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. D. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 22, 23 and 24, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Every Friday, 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN Miss.—Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First Sunday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-536m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-313m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LOS ANGELES — On eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45 to 8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-468.6m, in "Church Quarter Hour," in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California in coöperation with Church Federation of Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the Territory of Hawaii.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the North Island of New Zealand.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERLOO, Iowa — Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner Wellington and Second Streets, this city, occasioned an article in the Waterloo Sunday Courier, in which the building and the history of the local movement were described. Excerpts from the article follow:

"The structure represents the fruition of approximately 40 years of determined effort by followers of this faith in Waterloo. It was in the early '90's that a group of persons began meeting regularly in private homes to hold Christian Science services. In the closing year of the century the organization was incorporated as First Church of Christ, Scientist.

"The lot for the present structure was purchased in 1915. The growing desire for a church home matured into a plan to erect an edifice by progressive units. Ground was broken for erection of the first unit, later used as the Sunday school room, on Armistice Day, 1920, and the first service was held there April 10, 1921.

"In August, 1927, the contract for the second unit completing the structure was let to John G. Miller. The corner stone was laid Oct. 3, 1927, and the first service in the completed structure was held March 17, 1929.

"The building is of classic architecture, and constructed of buff-colored face brick with green tile roof and white limestone trim. Tall cylindrical pillars of white imitation stone support a semi-circular entablature at the entrance. The interior, just redecorated at a cost of about $265, is finished in ivory and gold. Seating capacity of the auditorium is 360."

Boston Wool Market Shows New Activity

Summer Street in Boston, the wool center of the United States, is an active place today.

Spinners, eager to buy wool to fill an increasing demand for their yarn, find that prices have advanced so rapidly in the last 10 days or two weeks that very little wool now is left available and that the holders of the small supply are in no hurry to sell. Buyers say that it is even more difficult to purchase wool in the West, where most of the domestic clip is sheared, than it is in Boston.

The new clip begins to arrive in Boston about June 1, which will relieve the present shortage. Rapid advance in prices has been far from haulted and some authorities say that the present price levels may look decidedly low a few months hence under the constantly changing world economic conditions. Officials of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the Federal Farm Board marketing unit, say that stocks of old wool have been reduced to only a few odds and ends. The recent rise in prices in wool producing sections is regarded as the natural result of the announcement of the Farm Credit Administration that facilities would be made available for the orderly marketing of the season's clip.

Steamship Lines Cut Rates on Automobiles

"Pick up your car and ride" is the new slogan of steamship companies.

Effective today, new reduced rates for uncrated automobiles, shipped as passengers' "baggage," are quoted for transatlantic travel, it is announced by the local office of the International Mercantile Marine-Roosevelt Steamship Co. The new rates are 25 per cent lower in some cases than the old scale, and apply on shipments from eight American ports and to 12 European ports.

Cars are accepted uncrated as excess baggage on all steamers of this company, sailing from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Halifax, Montreal or Quebec, and can be shipped to England, Ireland, France, Germany or Belgium.

Constructive Use Of Leisure Called Goal for Teaching

Florida Parents Taught Clean Recreation Makes Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The need for greater training in the use of leisure was stressed by Mrs. Howard W. Selby, president of the Florida Congress of Parent and Teachers, at its thirteenth annual meeting held in the Hollywood Beach Hotel here recently.

Mrs. Selby said it is the education of the home and school, church and community that either prepares children for effective adulthood or leaves them unprepared and unequal to the situations which will confront them in maturity.

"Clean movies, clean reading, clean sports are a vital part of the child's activity today," said Mrs. Selby. "Their recreation and reading must be a high, constructive type if we would have a man fitted for high service to his country."

The world is now looking for new leaders, for men that are truthful and resolute and eloquent in the conviction that the American destiny is to be free and magnanimous, Mrs. Selby believed.

"The world wants homes again where families live, play and share together," Mrs. Selby declared. "Today there must be vital, enriching experiences to develop attitudes, power of initiative, capacity for hard work and the ability to adjust oneself to changing conditions. There must be an encouragement of creative activity; a releasing of latent talent."

Air Line Cuts Day To South Africa

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Speeding up of the regular air service from London to Cape Town has resulted in this 8000-mile journey being accomplished in 10 days instead of 11 as previously.

The saving has been accomplished by flying the stretch from Cairo to Khartoum, a distance of 1181 miles, in one day instead of two. The northbound mail likewise cuts out a day dispensing with the night stop at Wadi Halfa. Later in the year it is hoped further to reduce the time to nine days each way.

A time in the near future is envisaged by Imperial Airways when Cape Town will be within five days of London, and Camps Bay with its surf bathing and brilliant sunshine will be within easy reach for a three weeks' holiday for jaded Londoners in winter time.

This view of the main lobby of the new Christian Science Publishing House, which is now nearing completion, will give Monitor readers some realization of the fine architectural character of this monumental project.

Your magnificent new publishing house is now being beautified with

WALLHIDE

The "Vitolized Oil" Paint

As the finishing of the interior of the new Christian Science Publishing House progresses, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company is indeed proud of the fact that its paint—*Wallhide*—is contributing to the outstanding beauty of this magnificent structure.

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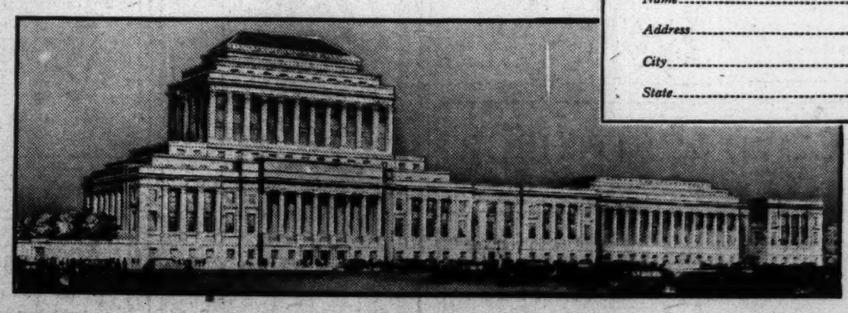

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Roosevelt States His Case To People in Simple Fashion

Tells What he Has Done, What He Proposes to Do and Praises Congress for the Support It Has Given Him to Carry On

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The full text of President Roosevelt's talk last night at the White House follows:

On a Sunday night a week after my inauguration I used the radio to tell you about the banking crisis and the measures we were taking to meet it. I think that in that way I made clear to the country various facts that might otherwise have been misunderstood and in general provided a means of understanding which did much to restore confidence.

Tonight, eight weeks later, I come for the second time to give you my report—in the same spirit and by the same means to tell you about what we have been doing and what we are planning to do.

Two months ago we were facing serious problems. The country was dying by inches. It was dying because trade and commerce had declined to dangerously low levels; prices for basic commodities were such as to destroy the value of the assets of national institutions such as banks, savings banks, insurance companies and others. These institutions, because of their great needs, were foreclosing mortgages, calling loans, refusing credit.

Thus there was actually in process of destruction the property of millions of people who had borrowed money on that property in terms of dollars which had had an entirely different value from the level of March, 1933. That situation in that crisis did not call for any complicated consideration of economic panaceas or fancy plans. We were faced by a condition and not a theory.

Two Roads to Take

There were just two alternatives: The first was to allow the foreclosures to continue, credit to be withheld and money to go into hiding, and thus forcing liquidation and bankruptcy of banks, railroads and insurance companies and a recapitalizing of all business and all property on a lower level. This alternative meant a continuation of what is loosely called "deflation," the net result which would have been extraordinary hardship on all property owners and, incidentally, extraordinary hardships on all persons working for wages through an increase in unemployment and a further reduction of the wage scale.

It is easy to see that the result of this course would have not only economic effects of a very serious nature but social results that might bring incalculable harm. Even before I was inaugurated I came to the conclusion that such a policy was too much to ask the American people to bear. It involved not only a further loss of homes, farms, savings and wages but also a loss of spiritual values—the loss of that sense of security for the present and the future so necessary to the peace and contentment of the individual and of his family.

When you destroy these things you will find it difficult to establish confidence of any sort in the future. It was clear that mere appeals from Washington for confidence and the mere lending of more money to shaky institutions could not stop this downward course.

Backed by Congress

A prompt program applied as quickly as possible seemed to me not only justified but imperative to our national security. The Congress, and when I say Congress I mean the members of both political parties, fully understood this and gave me generous and intelligent support. The members of Congress realized that the methods of normal times had to be replaced in the emergency by measures which were suited to the serious and pressing requirements of the moment.

There was no actual surrender of power. Congress still retained its constitutional authority and no one has the slighest desire to change the balance of these powers. The function of Congress is to decide what has to be done and to select the appropriate agency to carry out its will. This policy it has strictly adhered to. The only thing that has been happening has been to designate the President as the agency to carry out certain of the purposes of the Congress. This was constitutional and in keeping with the past American tradition.

The legislation which has been passed or in the process of enactment can properly be considered as part of a well-grounded plan.

Two Birds With One Stone

First, we are giving opportunity of employment to 250,000 of the unemployed, especially the young men who have dependents, to go into the forestry and flood prevention work. This is a big task because it means feeding, clothing and caring for nearly twice as many men as we have in the regular army itself.

In creating this civilian conservation corps we are killing two birds with one stone. We are clearly enhancing the value of our natural resources and second, we are relieving an appreciable amount of actual distress. This great group of men have entered upon their work on a purely voluntary basis, no military training is involved and we are conserving not only our natural resources but our human resources. One of the great values to this work is the fact that it is direct and requires the intervention of very little machinery.

Second, I have requested the Congress and have secured action upon a proposal to put the great properties owned by our Government at Muscle Shoals to work after long years of wasteful inaction, and with this a broad plan for the improvement of a vast area in the Tennessee Valley. It will add to the comfort and happiness of hundreds of thousands of people and the incidental benefits will reach the entire nation.

Relief From Mortgage Loads

Next, the Congress is about to pass legislation that will greatly ease the mortgage distress among the farmers and the home owners of the nation, by providing for the easing of the burden of debt now bearing so heavily upon millions of our people.

Our next step in seeking immediate relief is a grant of $500,000,000 to help the states, counties and municipalities in their duty to care for those who need direct and immediate relief.

The Congress also passed legislation authorizing the sale of beer in such states as desired. This has already resulted in considerable reemployment and incidentally has provided much needed tax revenue.

We are planning to ask the Congress for legislation to enable the Government to undertake public works, thus stimulating directly and indirectly the employment of many others in well-considered projects.

Further legislation has been taken up which goes much more fundamentally into our economic problems. The farm relief bill seeks by the use of several methods, alone or together, to bring about an increased return to farmers for their major farm products, seeking at the same time to prevent in the days to come disastrous over-production which so often in the past has kept farm commodity prices far below a reasonable return. This measure provides wide powers for emergencies. The extent of its use will depend entirely upon what the future has in store.

Thinks People Understand

Well considered and conservative measures will likewise be proposed which will attempt to give to the industrial workers of the country a more fair wage return, prevent cut-throat competition and unduly long hours for labor, and at the same time to encourage each industry to prevent over-production.

Our railroad bill falls into the same class because it seeks to provide and make certain definite planning by the railroads themselves, with the assistance of the government, to eliminate the duplication and waste that is now resulting in railroad receiverships and continuing operating deficits.

I am certain that the people of this country understand and approve the broad purposes behind these new governmental policies relating to agriculture and industry and transportation. We found ourselves faced with more agricultural products than we could possibly consume ourselves and surpluses which other nations did not have the cash to buy from us except at prices ruinously low. We have found our factories able to turn out more goods than we could possibly consume, and at the same time we were faced with a falling export demand.

Ships Without Cargoes

We found ourselves with more facilities to transport goods and crops than there were goods and crops to be transported. All of this has been caused in large part by a complete lack of planning and a complete failure to understand the danger signals that have been flying ever since the close of the World War. The people of this country have been erroneously encouraged to believe that they could keep on increasing the output of farm and factory indefinitely and that some magician would find ways and means for that increased output to be consumed with reasonable profit to the producer.

Today we have reason to believe that things are a little better than they were two months ago. Industry has picked up, railroads are carrying more freight, farm prices are better, but I am not going to indulge in issuing proclamations of overenthusiastic assurance.

We cannot bally-hoo ourselves back to prosperity. I am going to be honest at all times with the people of the country.

Warns to Go Slow

I do not want the people of this country to take the foolish course of letting this improvement come back on another speculative wave. I do not want the people to believe that because of unjustified optimism we can resume the ruinous practice of increasing our crop output and our factory output in the hope that a kind providence will find buyers at high prices. Such a course may bring us immediate and false prosperity, but it will be the kind of prosperity that will lead us into another tailspin.

It is wholly wrong to call the measures that we have taken government control of farming, control of industry, and control of transportation. It is rather a partnership between government and farming and industry and transportation, not partnership in profits, for the profits would still go to the citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and partnership to see that the plans are carried out.

Let me illustrate with an example. Take the cotton goods industry. It is probably true that 90 per cent of the cotton manufacturers would agree to eliminate starvation wages, would agree to stop long hours of employment, would agree to stop child labor, would agree to prevent an overproduction that would result in unsalable surpluses.

But, what good is such an agreement if the other 10 per cent of cotton manufacturers pay starvation wages, require long hours, employ children in their mills and turn out burdensome surpluses?

Ruinous Minority

The unfair 10 per cent could produce goods so cheaply that the fair 90 per cent would be compelled to meet the unfair conditions. Here is where government comes in. Government ought to have the right and will have the right, after surveying and planning for an industry, to prevent, with the assistance of the overwhelming majority of that industry, unfair practice and to enforce this agreement by the authority of government.

The so-called antitrust laws were intended to prevent the creation of monopolies and to forbid unreasonable profits to those monopolies. That purpose of the antitrust laws must be continued, but these laws were never intended to encourage the kind of unfair competition that results in long hours, starvation wages and overproduction.

The same principle applies to farm products and to transportation and every other field of organized private industry.

We are working toward a definite goal, which is to prevent the return of conditions which came very close to destroying what we call modern civilization. The actual accomplishment of our purpose cannot be attained in a day. Our policies are wholly within purposes for which our American constitutional government was established 150 years ago.

Strives for Good Average

I know that the people of this country will understand this and will also understand the spirit in which we are undertaking this policy. I do not deny that we may make mistakes of procedure as we carry out the policy.

I have no expectation of making a hit every time I come to bat. What I seek is the highest possible batting average, not only for myself but for the team. Theodore Roosevelt once said to me: "If I can be right 75 per cent of the time I shall come up to the fullest measure of my hopes."

Much has been said of late about federal finances and inflation, the gold standard, etc. Let me make the facts very simple and my policy very clear. In the first place, government credit and government currency are really one and the same thing.

Behind government bonds there is only a promise to pay. Behind government currency we have, in addition to the promise to pay, a reserve of gold and a small reserve of silver. In this connection it is worth while remembering that in the past the Government has agreed to redeem nearly $30,000,000,000 of its debts and its currency in gold, and private corporations in this country have agreed to redeem another $60,000,000,000 or $70,000,000,000 of securities and mortgages in gold. The Government and private corporations were making these agreements when they knew full well that all of the gold in the United States amounted to only between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 and that all of the gold in all of the world amounted to only about $11,000,000,000.

Treats All Alike

If the holders of these promises to pay started in to demand gold the first comers would get gold for a few days and they would amount to about one 25th of the holders of the securities and the currency. The other 24 people out of 25, who did not happen to be at the top of the line, would be told politely that there was no more gold left.

We have decided to treat all 25 in the same way in the interest of justice and the exercise of the constitutional powers of this Government. We have placed everyone

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

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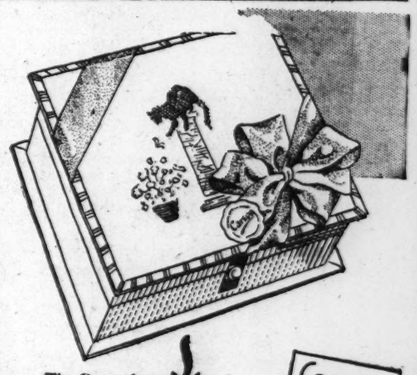

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Clear Course Mapped Out By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 4)

on the same basis in order that the general good may be preserved.

Nevertheless, gold, and to a partial extent silver, are perfectly good bases for currency and that is why I decided not to let any of the gold now in the country go out of it.

A series of conditions arose three weeks ago which very readily might have meant, first, a drain on our gold by foreign countries, and, secondly, as a result of that, a flight of American capital, in the form of gold, out of our country. It is not exaggerating the possibility to tell you that such an occurrence might well have taken from us the major part of our gold reserve and resulted in such a further weakening of our Government and private credit as to bring on actual panic conditions and the complete stoppage of the wheels of industry.

Seeks Equalizing Inflation

The Administration has the definite objective of raising commodity prices to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed.

We do not seek to let them get such a cheap dollar that they will be able to pay back a great deal less than they borrowed.

In other words we seek to correct a wrong and not to create another wrong in the opposite direction. That is why powers are being given to the Administration to provide, if necessary, for an enlargement of credit, in order to correct the existing wrong. These powers will be used when, as, and if it may be necessary to accomplish the purpose.

Hand in hand with the domestic situation which, of course, is our first concern, is the world situation, and I want to emphasize to you that the domestic situation is inevitably and deeply tied in with the conditions in all of the other nations of the world. In other words, we can get, in all probability, a fair measure of prosperity return in the United States, but it will not be permanent unless we get a return to prosperity all over the world.

In the conferences which we have held and are holding with the leaders of other nations, we are seeking four great objectives: First, a general reduction of armaments and through this the removal of the fear of invasion and armed attack, and, at the same time, a reduction in armament costs, in order to help in the balancing of government budgets and the reduction of taxation.

Cutting Down Trade Barriers

Secondly, a cutting down of the trade barriers, in order to restart the flow of exchange of crops and goods between nations. Third, the setting up of a stabilization of currencies, in order that trade can make contracts ahead. Fourth, the reëstablishment of friendly relations and great confidence between all nations.

Our foreign visitors these past three weeks have responded to these purposes in a very helpful way. All of the nations have suffered alike in this great depression. They have all reached the conclusion that each can best be helped by the common action of all. It is in this spirit that our visitors have met with us and discussed our common problems. The international conference that lies before us must succeed. The future of the world demands it and we have each of us pledged ourselves to the best joint efforts to this end.

To you, the people of this country, all of us, the members of the Congress and the members of this Administration, owe a profound debt of gratitude. Throughout the depression you have been patient. You have granted us wide powers, you have encouraged us with a widespread approval of our purposes. Every ounce of strength and every resource at our command we have devoted to the end of justifying your confidence. We are encouraged to believe that a wise and sensible beginning has been made. In the present spirit of mutual confidence and mutual encouragement we go forward.

Waiting for Their Ship to Come In

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICANS STICK TO OLD CRAFT

Xochimilco Is a Primitive Canal Village Just Outside Mexico City Where Transportation Methods of Centuries Past Have Persisted Practically Unchanged to Today.

A modern touch is seen in the outboard motor, visible on the boat between the boy and the man seated in the right foreground. The chug-chug of the outboard motors has recently been stirring the tranquil waters of the canals where most of the passenger and express travel is in "chalupas" or "canoas," the former larger flat-bottom boats propelled by boat poling and the latter one-man or one-woman canoes, in which the natives paddle from their floating garden homes to the near-by markets with fruits, flowers and vegetables. At Jamaica, a suburb closer to Mexico City, and terminal of the canal system, many transfer their cargoes to tramcars and autobuses to the central markets of Mexico City.

Industrial Control Bill Is Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

to those monopolies. That purpose of the antitrust laws must be continued, but these laws were never intended to encourage the kind of unfair competition that results in long hours, starvation wages and overproduction.

"The same principle applies to farm products and to transportation and every other field of organized private industry.

"We are working toward a definite goal, which is to prevent the return of conditions which came very close to destroying what we call modern civilization. The actual accomplishment of our purpose cannot be attained in a day. Our policies are wholly within purposes for which our American constitutional government was established 150 years ago."

Authority to Be Worked Out

Voluntary agreements which industries, through trade associations, would be authorized under the tutelage of a government board tentatively fixed as the Secretaries of Commerce, Interior, Agriculture and Labor and an executive chairman. The exact authority of this proposed board remains to be worked out. But the divergence of the old and rigid antitrust law provisions, enforcing competition between businesses at all costs, is apparent.

It is not yet decided in Administration circles whether the Wagner bill shall make a positive bid for increased employment, in addition to its other provisions. Powerful voices are urging Mr. Roosevelt to sanction a provision granting concessions to industry, in return for starting wheels turning. These concessions might be tax rebates, insurance against loss on that portion of the production representing increased output or downright government subsidies. A good many observers think the time has come when governmental "priming of the pump" is necessary.

Whatever the outcome on this secondary issue, it is certain that if the Administration does decide to stimulate business by fiscal concessions, it will require high wage standards, restricted hours and fair labor conditions as part of the bargain.

Harvard Museum Opens Daily For Visitors

Because of the early tourist season to Cambridge, the University Museum announces that beginning today it will be open to the public from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily and on Sunday from 1 p. m. until 4:30 p. m.

These hours will continue until the end of Daylight Saving Time Sept. 25, when winter hours will be restored. Last winter the museum was open only on Saturdays and Sunday afternoons as part of the university's economy plan. In the announcement, Dr. Thomas Barbour, museum director, said: "The large number of visitors from out of town indicates an early tourist season to Cambridge. For their convenience, it was decided to return to the full hours during the summer months, when light and heat are no longer essential to their comfort.

Grain and Flour Group To Hear Boston Banker

Mr. Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange to speak at the annual banquet of that organization on Wednesday evening, according to Mr. Carl J. B. Currie, general chairman on arrangements.

Mr. Young has refused similar invitations for some time and because he comes from the "agricultural West" and knows the problems of agriculture as well as those of the "industrial East" his remarks regarding the banking situation in New England are expected to be of special interest. Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, will tell how the new farm relief program affects New England.

Continental Baking Corp.

Continental Baking Corporation and subsidiaries report for the 15 weeks ended April 15, 1933, net income of $323,201 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and minority interest, equal to 71 cents a share on the 454,716 shares of 8 per cent preferred, compared with $712,173, or $1.45 a share on 491,316 shares of preferred, for the 15 weeks ended April 9, 1932.

Italy's Departing Envoy Takes Ship at Boston

Euthusiastic over the results of his conferences at Washington with President Roosevelt, Dr. Guido Jung, Italy's Minister of Finance, yesterday boarded the Italian Line motorship Vulcania in Boston to sail for Rome. The six-hour wait of the ship for its distinguished passenger did not chill his reception by officers and crew and the assembled crew.

Dr. Jung good-naturedly allowed himself to be photographed and briefly interviewed by waiting newspapermen. "I was charmed with your President, with his friendliness and with his manner. I also was charmed with the clearness of his thought and his foresight."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Glenn H. Bancroft, Rochester, N. Y.
W. Evan Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.
A. G. Roman, Ridgewood, N. J.
Austin H. Rankin, Rochester, N. Y.
George P. Dubuer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Callie W. Dicken, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Grace P. Lott, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Ruth Goldstine, Chicago, Ill.
Harry Goldstine, Chicago, Ill.
Ethel G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Emma M. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Chester P. Grassmuck, Merion, Penna.
O. L. Dorman, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. O. L. Dorman, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Edythe Claussen, Chicago, Ill.
Fred A. Claussen, Chicago, Ill.

Sunday

George D. Zirker, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mary E. Wilkins, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna M. Peck, Gloversville, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel Eklund, Manchester, N. H.
Gloria Eklund, Manchester, N. H.
Hubert Eklund, Manchester, N. H.
Arthur George, Manchester, N. H.
Mrs. Maud B. Granger, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. W. E. Perry, New Haven, Conn.
W. E. Perry, New Haven, Conn.
W. E. Dennis, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. W. E. Dennis, Scranton, Penna.
Roselle Josephson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johanna Josephson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank H. Smith, Newport, N. H.
Frank H. Smith, Newport, N. H

Hindu Students Arrive To Attend Boston School

Two potential students for Boston educational institutions at the opening of the school year next fall, arrived at Boston today as passengers on the Cunarder Laconia, from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway. They are Mr. Prativu Guhathakurtka and his cousin, Miss S. Chapraverty of Barisul, India, both Hindus.

Mr. Guhathakurtka graduated from the college of engineering and technology at Bengal with high honors, and plans to perfect his engineering education at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Chapraverty will enter Simmons College, having graduated from the Shantiniketan finishing school in Calcutta.

Kidnapers Are Held Each in $100,000 Bail

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 8 (AP)—Kenneth Buck and his brother, Cyril, who confessed Saturday to the kidnaping of 10-year-old Margaret McMath, entered pleas of not guilty today and each was held in $100,000 for hearing May 22. Kenneth is charged with kidnaping and extortion and Cyril with extortion in connection with payment of $60,000 ransom. The brothers were taken back to the Barnstable jail.

District Attorney William C. Crossley, in addressing the court, described the case as one of "the greatest importance" and of a nature requiring heavy bail. Judge Robert A. Welsh, 30-year-old jurist, sitting on his first important case since his appointment a few weeks ago, considered the argument for several moments. He then set the bail at $100,000 for each prisoner and continued their cases until May 22.

There was a conflict in the thought of the two prisoners as to when their hearings should be held. Kenneth asked that his case be continued a week to permit him to obtain a lawyer. Cyril wanted an immediate hearing, declaring he had no reason for withholding any knowledge of the kidnaping. He did ask, however, that he be provided with a lawyer, explaining that while he was willing to testify, he knew nothing about court procedure. Cyril finally agreed to have his case heard with that of his brother.

Mr. Crossley's recommendation of two weeks' continuance was accepted by the court. Within that time, Mr. Crossley said, he expected a special session of the grand jury would be held to consider the kidnaping.

New England Governor To Confer on Milk Market

Four New England governors, including Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, will tackle the dairying problems of New England at a conference to be held at the State House in Boston, Thursday.

At this meeting a new plan for stabilizing the milk market will be offered for the first time. Those who will attend besides Governor Ely are Governors John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont and Louis J. Brann of Maine. Mr. Reginald W. Bird, who has been asked to become milk administrator, will present the proposed program.

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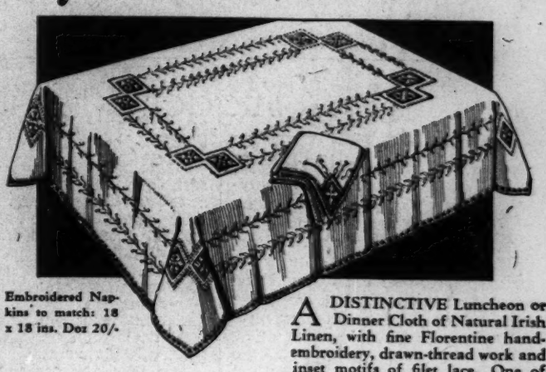

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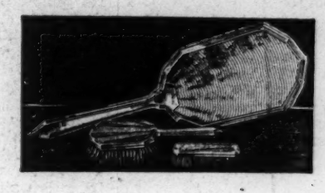

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The Children's Page

Tugger

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

TUGGER was a white Sealyham puppy, with a square head, short legs, and appealing brown eyes. He was called Tugger because whenever his mistress took him out shopping on a lead he refused to walk like other dogs walked, and tugged back until he was being forcibly dragged along the pavement with his paws acting like four small sledges.

"Come along, Tugger!" his mistress would say, but Tugger refused to come along. Passers by would remark, "How cruel to drag a poor little dog about by its head!" and would look at Tugger's mistress in such a dreadful way that she was forced to pick Tugger up and carry him in her arms, with his four dirty little paws rubbing happily against her coat.

Tugger didn't mean to be naughty, but he resented being taken out on a lead. He told himself that he was quite old enough and sensible enough to walk without being pulled, and was certain that, if given the chance, he would be able to follow even in the busiest parts of the town.

On a Shopping Tour

One day Tugger's mistress went to a shop called Wilson & Matchett's to choose a hat for herself. The shop had a notice on the glass door saying that dogs were not admitted. Tugger had been tugging as usual, and people had been saying how cruel it was to drag him by the head, and it had ended, as it always did, by his being carried.

When they reached the door Tugger's mistress put him down on the pavement and fastened his lead to a catch on the wall. She then told him to be good and wait until she came out again, and with a pat she vanished into the shop.

Tugger reflected that he couldn't very well help being good and waiting since he was tied up, and looked round at the other dogs who had also been left to wait. Next to him was a white Sealyham puppy very like himself. He was evidently a dog who could be trusted, for he was not tied to anything, but was sitting, a model of goodness, patiently waiting to be claimed.

"I could sit like that if I wanted to," Tugger thought to himself. "Why am I always on the end of a lead?"

He gave his head a jerk. It was horribly annoying to feel that he couldn't get away even for a moment. The Sealyham puppy looked at him, and that was annoying too. He gave his head a second jerk, and felt the collar move up his neck a little way.

"If I go on jerking perhaps it will come off!" thought Tugger, and turning his head to face the catch on the wall, began to pull violently. And sure enough, in a couple of seconds, the collar slipped over his ears and fell onto the pavement.

Tugger gave it a little sniff, shook himself to settle his fur into place, and looked in a superior way at the Sealyham puppy.

And at that very moment, before he had time to decide whether he would sit down or take a turn along the pavement first, a young man in uniform came swinging out of the shop door, picked him up in a twinkling, bundled him into the back of a car that was waiting at the side of the road, and jumping into the front seat, drove away at a great pace.

"My goodness!" thought Tugger. "Now I'm in for it!"

The seat on which he found himself was soft and cushiony, and much more comfortable to walk on than the pavement. It had a nice scent about it, too, like a bunch of sweet-smelling flowers.

Tugger's little nose twitched as he padded about over the cushions. It was very dark, and he couldn't see where he was going. He thought of his mistress and wondered what would happen when she came out and found that the only part about him that was waiting and being good was his collar.

And then the car suddenly came to a standstill, the door opened, and a lady got in.

"Drive straight home," she said to the young man in uniform, and putting out a daintily gloved hand patted Tugger's head.

"Well, darling," she said, "have you been a very good little dog all the afternoon?"

Tugger's conscience smote him. He sat down on the cushions in a dark corner and looked straight ahead of him. Something told him very clearly that he had not been a very good little dog, and that in consequence things were all going wrong.

The lady had a number of small parcels which she placed in a tray in front of her.

"Did he think his mistress had forgotten all about him?" she began again. "Never mind, he shall have a very special treat for supper to make up for it."

Tugger's nose twitched towards the parcels, thinking that possibly the very special treat was in one of them, but none of them smelled at all good to eat, so he turned his head away and tried to see what was going on in the darkness outside.

And then the lady switched on an electric light to find something in her bag, and as she did so her eyes fell on Tugger.

Never had he seen anyone look so startled before. She gave a little gasp.

"Malcolm!" she cried, "Where is Dimples? This isn't Dimples. Where did this dog come from?"

Malcolm, the driver, stopped the car in a great hurry, and looked at Tugger in a puzzled way.

"I—I thought it was Dimples," he stammered. "He was waiting outside Wilson & Matchett's."

"This dog hasn't got a collar," said the lady, "he must have slipped it. Poor little Dimples, whatever will he be thinking? Drive straight back to the shop, Malcolm, as quickly as possible."

A Swift Ride

Malcolm drove at such a furious speed that it was all Tugger could do to remain on the seat, and once he flopped right over into the lady's lap and felt very confused.

And there, outside Wilson & Matchett's was the faithful Dimples still waiting. And there, too, was Tugger's collar and lead just as he had left them.

"His owner must be still inside," said Malcolm, "I had better put his collar on or he'll be running away," and he slipped the collar round Tugger's neck and fastened it securely.

Dimples was lovingly gathered into his mistress's arms, and Tugger watched him being patted and petted as if something really dreadful had happened to him. As the car moved off he wondered if he would ever see Dimples again.

And just at that moment his own mistress came out, and patted him on either side of his face.

"Good Tugger, to have waited so patiently," she said.

And because he couldn't explain what had happened, he decided to make up for it by trotting along as a good dog should, with the result that before a week had passed his mistress did away with the lead altogether, which meant that he was never tied up again.

Parade

The scarlet trumpet flowers are gay
And yet they never seem to play,
They never trumpet up the dawn
Nor blow retreat across the lawn.

But oh, today I heard a strain,
A happy, martial, quick refrain,
As down across the garden grass
I saw the marching flowers pass:

Gaudy phlox and flaming rose,
Stiff and straight and on their toes,
And, blaring from the garden wall,
The trumpet flower led them all.

—JOHN FARRAR, in "Songs for Parents." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

By Permission of Hamleys, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ten-Year-Old Molly Finds This Little House a Delightful Place to Entertain Her Friends.

A House in the Garden

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

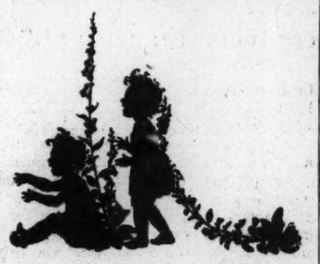
MOLLY'S first doll's house was a tiny thing—just two rooms one above the other in a wooden box, with a front portion that opened sideways. The next one was a little bigger; more rooms had been added, more furniture, a window or two, and a chimney. When she was 8, the doll's house she was given contained rooms of all kinds, windows that opened and shut, electric lighting and a garage.

And now Molly is 10, and in place of a doll's house she has a child's house, a beautiful little country home. It is exactly three-fifths the size of a proper house, with everything in proportion, for it is furnished exactly like a grown-up home would be.

It is the prettiest cottage imaginable, with a front gate, wooden palings, and paths of crazy paving leading through the garden to the door. The hall has a little bow window, and from one side runs a little flight of stairs to the floor above. On the right of the hall is the dining lounge. In the grate an electric fire is burning, and on either side is an inglenook fitted with cushioned seats. A sofa runs in front of the window, and pictures hang on the walls. At the back of the hall is the kitchen, furnished with the very latest of everything, even to a small size electric stove! Rows of shining little pots and pans stand on the shelves, and there is a real sink with a draining rack.

Upstairs is the bedroom and the bathroom. Everything in the bedroom is dainty—the curtains hanging at the window, and the lovely little carpet on the floor. All the furniture has been polished until it shines; there is a wardrobe, a deep armchair, and a small table beside the bed, with a shaded lamp. In the bathroom is an enamel bath with hot and cold water and a washbasin just the right height.

Molly can entertain her own friends in her own way in the wonderful little home. It stands in a corner of the grown-up garden, and sometimes, when Daisy comes to stay, they sleep there, all by themselves, getting their own meals, and washing them up; making the bed, dusting and polishing the furniture, and keeping the garden inside the palings neat and free from weeds.



From "Patsy and the Leprechauns, by Mary and Margaret Baker (To Be Reviewed Later.)

New Friends For Your Bookshelf

PERHAPS you have always thought Picture Books were intended just for small people? Really and truly, Picture Books, like Circuses, are to be enjoyed by everybody who may care for them, regardless of size or age. Grown folks often pretend they are only going to the Circus for the purpose of escorting the various children they may be taking there. In the same way they may pretend, when they read stories to you, that they are doing it solely for your pleasure. Actually, most of them like the Circus and the Picture Book as much as you do.

Picture Books

Angus Lost, by Marjorie Flack. New York: Doubleday. $1.
Michael Who Missed His Train, by Dorothy and Marguerite Bryan. New York: Doubleday. $1.

The first two books are about dogs. One of them, Angus, is an old friend—some of you may remember him. In "Angus Lost" by Marjorie Flack, his curiosity led him ir to an adventure, an enormous one for a small Scottie dog, and one that lasted all day, and all night, and the next morning. When next morning did come, though his curiosity was not thoroughly satisfied as to "WHAT kind of animals CARS are" and things like that, still, he was glad to welcome the milkman rattling down the road and to follow him back to the things he, Angus, knew all about, where the same familiar cat was waiting to cuddle comfortably close while he took a nap.

In the other dog story, Michael came from Boston to live with Mary and David. But as they already had one dog, Patsy (she and Michael were little Sealyhams), Mother said that he would have to go back to his former home. In such a small place there wasn't room enough for two dogs. The children and the dogs hoped Mother would change her mind. While they waited for that to happen they helped Michael learn some tricks. He was a remarkable dog! On those occasions when he made mistakes, such as chasing the cat, he put himself in the corner behind the door and stayed there until he was quite sure that he would be a good dog again. When it was time for him to go—but you must read the story yourself.

Ola, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. New York: Doubleday, $2.

Have you heard about that beautiful country that is often called the Land of the Midnight Sun, and about that part of the far north where the reindeer live? "Ola" is a little boy with yellow hair and blue eyes who lived in that country. Once, in the winter time, he put on his skis and slid down the mountain side so swiftly he caught a hare, and balancing it in front of him, he gave the bunny a ride. Sometime I should like to do that. Wouldn't you?

At another time he met what he thought was a howling black dragon. But you, when you see the picture, will know what the dragon really was. I know you'll enjoy the picture of the reindeer digging for moss. They are so funny! They are not acting at all like deer, but like ducks, standing on their heads hunting for their dinner.

The Book of Nah-Wee, by Grace and Carl Moon. New York: Doubleday. $2.

From Norway, let's come back to southwestern United States. There, on a big flat hill, called a mesa, on the edge of the desert, lived Nah-Wee, a fat little Indian girl, and Dat-say, the little boy who was her playmate. They often had adventures, both big and little ones, and Grace and Carl Moon have told and pictured them for you.

One adventure had to do with a hungry little dog, and one with a baby coyote. Another time a Big Warrior invited them to a celebration. This particular one began for the children with a ride atop a burro, and continued with many good things to eat, with games, and singing, the beat of the big drums, and the dance of the warriors.

For Older Boys and Girls

Those of you who are a little older—8 perhaps, or 9 or 10, will enjoy the picture books of course, just as your younger brother or sister will, but in addition here are three books that are for you particularly. They are older.

Arabella and Her Aunts, by Lois Lenski. Illustrated by the author. New York: Stokes. $1.

Arabella Jollipop went to visit her four aunts for four days, and these are snatches of the first day's happenings. Arabella and her Aunt Jenny went to the Town of Tillytoodelum, where, after admiring this and that, they bought two balloons—very, very, large ones. So perhaps it was not strange that the balloons lifted them in the air and sailed them gently along. Aunt Jenny was rather surprised, but that was because, as she remarked to Arabella, she had never been up in the sky before.

It was delightful, they soon realized, floating above and below the clouds, over the tree tops and past the towns. Aunt Jenny, in all the years she had lived there, had never before had such a good look at the countryside. After eating lunch—they had brought sandwiches with them—Arabella curled up and took a nap on a little pink cloud; and even Aunt Jenny too kthree winks.

Pyxie, by Ethel Calvert Phillips. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.

One afternoon, in spring, when Amanda and her very small brother were picking the flowers of the pyxie moss, they met a little boy who claimed the same name for himself, Pyxie. He was preparing to live alone in the woods but Amanda wouldn't hear of it and insisted that he come home with her to be fed and cared for. And presently he found himself living next door, as Miss Mattie's boy.

Pyxie had never gone to school before, and there were so many strange children, and so much to learn before he could be in the class with others of the same age, that at first he was discouraged. But that was previous to his friendship with the Book Lady, who traveled around the district with her green van full of library books. It's a very happy book, this story of the boy who gets a new home and new friends, and I hope that it pleases you as greatly as it did me.

A Street of Little Shops, by Marjery Williams Bianco. New York: Doubleday. $1.

This book consists of a half dozen or so short stories. The last one, "Hats for Horses," is the best, I think. The important characters are Fanny, the white horse, Billy Jones, her owner, and Miss Minegan, the milliner who wanted to make one more beautiful hat. She was weary of making plain hats, however useful they might be. These stories are not like other stories. Now you are warned. Don't read them unless you like things to be different. G. S.

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The Home Forum

Thrift—and Versailles

WE ARE sitting in the Palace Gardens, Thérèse and I, eating bread and butter and Camembert cheese. The flimsy allurements of the Trianons, from which we have just emerged, the gilded splendors of the Château, the royal boulevards, detract not at all from the simple pleasure which is ours, as we run our fingers dreamily through the deep grass and reach instinctively into our paper bag for another slice.

And it all comes back to me as clearly as if it had just occurred—that first glimpse of Thérèse, seventeen years ago. What an elfin mite she was, in her long black stockings and inadequate cotton frock, her pinched little face thrust as far as was possible through the school railings, gazing in fascinated terror, first at the red-cheeked English lassies skipping through a rope to an utterly nonsensical rhyme; and then at a squad of raw recruits in the section opposite. An untidy collection they were, of plumbers, mill hands, farmers and bookkeepers, not yet certain which was right hand and which left, and not yet in a position to draw that support for their rapidly vanishing self-esteem contingent upon a first appareling in His Majesty's uniform.

Still at the stage when baffling problems arise with each demand to go up to the "tableau" and point to "la grande vache" or "le petit chien," it was small cause for astonishment that the skipping maidens failed to recognize the swiftly spoken tongue of the little stranger; but, putting two and two together, they concluded she must be one of the refugees at number sixteen. And when two heavy tears rolled from beneath her eyelids, as she continued to watch the recruits, it was a genuine embarrassment. Happily, however, the solvent was at hand, in the form of a sandwich of bread, of the peculiar shade then in vogue, with—not only margarine between the slices, but also *jam*. It could not, of course, have been described as gooseberry or plum or damson jam, for it was army jam, dumped unceremoniously out of the kit of an uncle home on leave. In fact, it was an outstanding example of military proficiency in the art of camouflage, and the little French girl immediately entered into a permanent *entente*.

* * *

Thérèse has changed in appearance. She retains, however, her warm friendliness; and, with the assistance of her young husband, her father, her mother, and Madame la Patronne at my hotel—all of them enchanting—has contrived to control my expenditures in such a way that I find myself at the end of my visit to Paris—having seen three times as much as I had planned and upon half the small sum allotted to the trip.

Not for a suite at Fontainebleau would I again divulge, as I did on my arrival, an extravagant desire to use the transoceanic cable service. "Cable!" gasped the horrified Thérèse. "Cable!" shrieked the incredulous mother of Thérèse. "Cable!" echoed the agitated father of Thérèse; *"mais pourquoi?"* The husband of Thérèse raised his Parisian brows. "My family," I answered limply, "would be glad to be assured that the good ship *Ventuova* had safely reached Le Havre." But a cablegram would cost twenty francs—perhaps even more—and a letter would get to America within a week. Was there not a steamship office in l'Amérique? Were there no daily newspapers? I feigned surrender, and sneaked out alone in the evening to indulge my exorbitant whim.

I have endured cold and hunger as a result of economy in London boarding houses; and nearly suffocated in American street cars while in bondage to a budget; but it remained for an obscure Parisian hotel to complete a program of scrupulous thrift with a triumphant *accommodation de luxe*. Every time I return from excursions, I make for the staircase; but I am never quick enough to escape the vigilant eye of the concierge, who points with a pained expression to her newest "modern convenience," and begs that Mademoiselle will try the lift. I pray for exquisite tact in declining such assistance and wonder, at each explanation, whether it would be prudent to trust my person within those narrow walls. But there is always the dreadful possibility of having some other guest enter at the second floor or the third. And I continue to trudge over the stairs.

Whether it is to Thérèse or to the mother of Thérèse that I am indebted I have not found out, but I cannot refrain from linking together their animated conversation with Madame la Patronne on the day of my arrival, with subsequent obvious efforts at enforced subscription on my part to the national creed. I refer to my great difficulty in obtaining a daily bath. My willingness to pay the sum of six francs each time was evidently received as an attempt at humor; and, though I had no difficulty the first day, it was arduous work convincing the *femme de chambre* that the operation was to be repeated.

For the small sum demanded, I enjoy considerable luxury. There is running water in my room, although its ultimate value is doubtful owing to the fact that it does not run, but trickles at such a lingering rate that it takes two hours to fill the washbowl. There is electricity, but one night when I returned late from the theater all the lights were out; and I could not be sure in the dark which was my room. I was desolated. I had no enthusiasm left for the thrift of the Frenchman—until, after feeling for some time along the walls, like a movie burglar, I touched a button which illuminated the hall. I have no documents to support it, but I am thoroughly convinced that Columbus experienced a similar exultation when he finally saw land. A second I gazed spellbound at the button; then my eye alighted on the dramatic word beneath—"minuterie." I ran, and fitted my key to my door just as the light went out, leaving the corridors once again in blackest mystery.

* * *

We are near the Grand Trianon. I am thinking of those splendors of the Château — the glittering Galerie des Glaces, the beautiful Basin of Neptune, and the elegant gardens with their monumental trees. For a moment a high, falsetto laugh echoes at the far end of the boulevard. A dainty slipper twinkles in the grass. The lace of a courtier's sleeve flutters from behind a tree, as a bejeweled, white hand caresses the bark; then, withdrawing, it becomes only a garland of mistletoe. A moment, silken ladies, with high and powdered hair, float radiantly where the pathway turns; but, striving for a closer view, I find that they are fleur-de-lis.

We are sitting in the garden, Thérèse and I, eating bread and butter and Camembert cheese. Soon we shall walk back to the fountains, over the terraces, through the cobbled courtyard, and board a tram. Perhaps, in my absent-mindedness I shall sit down in the first-class section, but Thérèse will promptly pull me out into a less expensive seat. We shall rumble back to Paris, through the sedate town of Sèvres, in time for the evening meal. There will be a deep tureen of hot soup, and an enormous bowl of salad, more cheese and yards of that incomparable bread. The air will grow much cooler, and up through the shadowed well of the courtyard will be heard the successive closing of balcony doors. When I leave Thérèse for the night, an antique lantern swinging on a stable door, and the far-off stars which wink at me like holes in a black umbrella, will light my way to the pavements of the Boulevard Voltaire.

P. P. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

On the Train

Last summer, when we went to Maine,
We traveled overnight by train.
At evening, when my prayers were said,
The porter came to make my bed.
He drew the curtains all around
And shut me in all safe and sound
So I alone could snugly lie
And watch the stars go sliding by.
What fun it was! and as I lay
The moon came up as bright as day
So I could clearly see at last
The country as we hurried past—
The cows asleep upon the hill,
The little houses dark and still,
A lighted town, a bridge, a brook,
Like pictures printed in a book.
But what seems puzzling to my mind
We never left the moon behind—
It shone above as clear as day
And stayed right with us all the way!

—CAROL HAYNES, in *Harper's Magazine*. (January, 1922.)

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The Oldest Buildings in Yalding, Kent (England)

Four Volumes of Verse

DONALD MAXWELL has stated in his book, "Unknown Kent," that the wonder of the county was stamped upon his imagination when he was farthest away from England. "It was in India," he writes, "that I saw potential pictures of moonlight in the land of cement. It was in Persia that I came to feel more than ever the eastern magic of the chalklands at home, and it was in the Garden of Eden that I began to realize more fully the richer pictorial possibilities of the Garden of England."

Old Kent, on the shores of which Cæsar landed when invading Britain, and St. Augustine and his missionary monks arrived bringing Christianity to the land, is representative of every known period of man's occupation of the island. Roman roads and Roman walled towns still exist in the county, and a Roman lighthouse, or "pharos," still stands at Dover Castle.

Yalding, an unspoiled and picturesque old village on the River Beult is situated in the "Weald of Kent," the country lying between the chalk hills of the North Downs and South Downs. Something of its age may be gleaned from the fact that two rambling and buttressed stone bridges span the river, the pointed arches of which indicate that they were probably built in the latter half of the twelfth century by members of brotherhoods whose special mission it was to keep up hospices for travelers and pilgrims and to build bridges. Today, the frequent rise of waters in the adjoining valley of the Medway, has made necessary the erection of white posts along the level tracts of grass between Twyford Bridge and Yalding to mark the roads and paths.

The oldest buildings in the village form an interesting group, full of color and charm. The unusual porch, with its carved wooden pillars let into the outer wall, is worthy of notice, as is also the stone design worked into the wall of the house itself. The heavy old shutters protecting the lower window, and the fine lead work in the three-paned window above, are details that should not be overlooked.

The house on the left, weathered to every shade of yellow and brown, possesses a quaint porch-room, the door of which is approached by irregular steps leading from a broken bit of cobbled paving.

The beauty of the little twisted road—all corners and cobbles and color—and the sense of ancient dignity afforded by the strong stones and timber supporting the buildings, bring to the scene something of the character of the county to which the old village belongs.

Maori Charm

I had hardly finished luncheon when I was told that the Maori guide, Rangi, was on the hotel steps waiting to see me. The Maori in the tourist district are supposed to be spoiled. There may be some truth in this assertion. I was too new a comer to find them anything but charming, keen witted and pleasant. You will not get business if you don't look for it. Rangi, chief guide in the district, had heard of my arrival and she had at once presented herself to take me sightseeing. I had meant to spend a peaceful afternoon in the garden but Rangi would not hear of my putting off till tomorrow what I could do today.

At three o'clock we set off to see the Maori village of Whaka, or to give it its full name Whakarewakewa. It lies, this village of hot and cold springs, about three miles from Rotorua. Here the Maori have their homes, their courthouse and their church. We went in a motor-bus and then walked for a few hundred yards. "Look," said Rangi, "that boy, he is lying in a warm pool. Next it, the water is boiling, the other side it is ice cold." Feeling was believing!

Everywhere these pools, sometimes hot and steaming, sometimes clear, blue and cold. In one pool a chicken was roasting and in a bubbling stream three kettles were boiling.

We picked our way between the pools on paths that looked as if they were made of concrete or cement; really they were consolidated lava. A Maori woman with a brown baby came out to talk to us. Small children gathered round and eyed me curiously. . . .

Rangi took me to see her home, a mark of favour and an honour not accorded to everyone. Through the wicket-gate we came into the garden beautifully tidy and well kept. There stood Rangi's home.

The Maori home consists of one large room. There is no need for kitchens, scullery or bathroom; nature has provided these. The big *whare* where Rangi lived was meticulously clean. The doors with their carved figures were wide open to receive us, for the Maori dispenses with bolts and bars.

There were many treasures inside; finely woven mats on the floor, kiwi cloaks dating from previous generations, a Chinese bedspread, brought from across the sea. The clock with its up-to-date face that stood on a big table, on which was an Irish linen cloth, were modern contrasts.

The bed was massively carved, excellent examples of Maori work adorned the walls. Her father, she told me, had done all the carving. He was evidently a master of the art for the work was very fine and intricate. . . .

Already the charm of New Zealand had me in its grip.—LADY ANGELA ST. CLAIR ERSKINE, in "Fore and Aft." (London: Jarrolds, Ltd.)

It was in the fall of Edwin Markham's thirteenth year that Harry G. Hill hovered over the horizon of the Sierra Mountains, walked down the trail wearing a dusty alpaca coat, and strode into the little mountain schoolhouse.

One noon during the lunch hour this school-teacher got to talking with this shy and reticent lad. That day the boy talked of things his eyes had seen as he tended his mother's sheep; of dawns and twilights, of fog and mist, and storm, and earthquake; of mating birds and cloudbursts, of the smell of the warm earth, of pine trees and glacial meadows—and Harry G. Hill listened with eagerness and wistfulness. He was always looking for the unusual in personality. That noon he said to young Edwin Markham: "You have a love for the beautiful in you, my boy. You have caught the far-off echo of beauty; you have a poet's insight."

This boy, this mountain shepherd, did not know of what his teacher spoke, for he had never heard of poets. He had never up to that time been familiar, save as immortal names, with Tennyson, Moore, Bryant, Poe. In his mountain country nobody owned a copy of any of these poets. So the mountain schoolteacher sat on a log on a summer day and quoted poetry to young Markham. Something strange and beautiful happened to the soul of this boy on that midsummer day in front of the old schoolhouse as this Mark Hopkins sat on a log with his pupil. Markham describes it:

"When I first heard those words set to music like the falling leaves of an autumn day or the fluttering feather from a bird's wings, a strange excitement flooded my soul, like dawn sweeping over our mountains. I asked for more, and there was more where that came from, for Harry G. Hill was literally overflowing with memorized poetry, and in me he found an eager listener. The lyric fire of that poetry kindled my soul. It was as though the gates of Paradise had opened and I had found my way inside. It swept through me like some madness."

"Then," continued Mr. Markham, "he introduced me to Bryant's 'Thanatopsis,' which I committed to memory:

"'To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms She speaks a various language.'" . . .

Mr. Markham quoted every line of that beautiful poem with a relish, a swift swing of word and thought, a facial expression, which re-enacted that great moment of boyhood when the school-teacher was in the process of baptizing his soul in the white waters of poetry.

"Then he told me about a man named Tennyson and urged me to commit the lyric lines of 'Tears, Idle Tears.' I thought them to be the most beautiful things my ears had ever heard, sweeter than the music of the wind in the great redwood trees which surrounded us. . . . They murmured in my heart. It was after a month of this contact with my new teacher that I went home one evening and told my mother that I must have—I had to have—four books: a copy of Tom Moore's poetry, Bryant's poems, Tennyson, and an unabridged dictionary so that I could look up all the hard words.

"'Where did you think you would get them, boy?' my mother parried, in her cautious, canny way.

"'You'll buy them for me!' I declared.

"But mother couldn't see it that way.

"Behold me! A would-be student of the poets, in utter despair! Mr. Hill had written a number of poems down for me, and these I recited and read over and over again. But they didn't begin to satisfy my appetite. I was a-thirst for more beauty. Again I went to my mother.

"'I must have the books,' I said. 'Please lend me the horses and the plow, and I'll find a farmer who'll let me plow for money to buy them.'"

His Spartan mother agreed to this method of securing the books, and a friendly farmer generously gave the boy a twenty-dollar gold piece for plowing twenty acres of land, and the mother on her next trip to San Francisco bought the eagerly anticipated books and brought them home.

It is of such rich memories as these that he writes in his tribute to that school-teacher in the Suisun Hills, who awakened his boy-mind to the presence of poets and poetry in the earth. No single detail of that awakening is missing from his memory. — WILLIAM L. STIDGER, in "Edwin Markham." (Boston: The Abingdon Press.)

Where Time Stands Still

The little island of Inishturk rises abruptly out of the Atlantic, like the lumpy green heights of a partially submerged mountain, as indeed it probably is. It lies out from that part of the mainland, perhaps the most beautiful in Ireland, where the Connemara mountains are piled in a tumbling heap of purple splendor; and, with this scene before it, Inishturk has the air of an artist stepping back a few paces the better to admire a masterpiece of beauty.

It is a beauty that is ever changing, for Connemara's weather is fickle; and one can sit on the highest hilltop of Inishturk and look over to the mountains, clear-cut in a blaze of sunshine, with the waves writhing like snow-white serpents at their feet. Then, slowly, a cloud looms up, passes over Inishturk, but spreads itself like a gray cloak over the mountains, blotting out the sunshine; until suddenly the sunbeams flash out once more on the sloping bases and, creeping up the mountainsides, they chase away the clouds till nothing of them remains but a few trailing scarves of mist.

The island is wrapped in a simple quietude unbroken by sound of wheels, for roadways there are none and the steep rocky paths that climb the hillsides are only wide enough for a woman driving home her cow, a man urging on his laden donkey, or a lad riding saddleless, his horse slung with creels of turf.

Out on the wind-swept hilltops the only sounds are the occasional lonely bleat of a sheep, the gurgling of a peaty brook hurrying over rounded amber stones, the mournful cry of a sea bird wheeling overhead, and always the dull roar of the waves as they lash against the buttress of cliffs protecting that side of the island which faces the Atlantic. The other side, facing the mainland, is sheltered by these lonely hilltops from the worst fury of the ocean gales. It slopes down from the heights to a low coastline where the sea, quieter here, laps the shining yellow sand of little coves or pours into deep-cleft inlets where it gently sways the seaweed which, far beneath, gleams through the limpid water like streaming golden hair.

Across the sea, on one side, rises the pointed form of Clare Island; on the other, the neighboring island of Inishboffin lies with its backbone ridge of cottages silhouetted against the sky line, while nearer, the waves break against a few green streaks of islets. Several cottages cluster together down beside a tiny harbor, the rest lie scattered about the hillslopes which in summer are fragrant with a profusion of wild flowers, while the moister valleys are smothered in a foam of creamy meadow-sweet pierced through with spikes of flaming purple loosestrife.

Life is simple in these two-or-three-roomed cabins. A turf fire burns on a flat stone hearth, the blue smoke curling up a big open chimney and sometimes coming out in puffs into the kitchen. A sooty bar is suspended from the chimney with a hook on which to hang a kettle or the big iron caldron in which potatoes are boiled for the family, for the pigs and for the hens that, with an easy friendliness, come pecking in at the kitchen door. A shallow iron pot with a lid does duty for an oven, and in this the woman of the house bakes big rounds of delicious crusty bread made with buttermilk. When she wants water, she takes her can and crosses the fields to a spring well where she fills it with the crystal water that bubbles up ice cold and pure. Once a week she rolls an old churn into the middle of the stone floor and swishes the dasher up and down through the milk. Always, from morning to night, she is busy.

The man of the house cuts the turf out on the bogs and minds his sheep up on the mountainside; he mows his meadows, plants his potatoes, and sometimes a field of oats; he takes his boat and rows out to fish or to lay down his lobster pots. In the long winter evenings, by the light of an oil lamp hung on the whitewashed wall, he sits mending his fishing nets or making baskets from the willow rods growing by the kitchen door; while his wife turns her spinning wheel or knits into stockings and jerseys the wool which she has spun.

Once a week, if the weather is fine, Inishturk receives tidings from the outside world when a little sailing boat with a lean bag of mails slips into the bay. Sitting round one of the kitchen fires, the boatmen exchange the news before sailing off and leaving the island to settle down once more to the calm of its quiet, simple life.

The Washing Day

The little cottage on the shore
Has clothes-lines woven in and out;
The waves come almost to the door,
And all the linen pinned about
Catches the freshness of the gales;
And, leaning to the waterside,
Gathers the wind, like sunny sails
Ready to journey with the tide.

There, where the sparkling waters spread
Their foaming ripples at the feet,
The linen dangles over-head
Flapping, fluttering, clean and sweet.
Below the hillside's grassy slopes
Above the fringes of the bay
It tugs against the tautened ropes
Full of its breezy holiday.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Quality and Quantity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE common questions, "How much?" and "How good?" usually give little rise to serious thought as to their higher significance. Ordinarily, the quantity or quality of things indicates the degree of their desirability, the extent of their usefulness, and establishes the rate for profitable exchange. Industry, commerce, education, and art—in fact, many phases of human activity—may here be involved. The careful thinker will discern, however, that both designations exist primarily in the mental realm, whatever the measure of their importance in relation to any material object.

The Christian Scientist knows that he must consider all things from a spiritually mental, rather than from a material standpoint, for in proportion to the spiritual quality of his knowledge is he enabled rightly to estimate all real values. He is, therefore, inclined to ask himself frequently, How much do I know about Spirit, God?

The demonstrable understanding of God is the indispensable foundation of all right endeavor. "God is one. The allness of Deity is His oneness." So writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 267). Here, then, is explained the divine nature or, rather, the infinitude of God. His eternal all-inclusive oneness embraces both man and the universe, through which He is perfectly and continuously expressed, not materially, but spiritually. Thus Christian Science reveals the real man of God's creating, the reflection of divine intelligence, who recognizes his oneness with God and the dominion with which this endows him.

Apparently mankind is more ready to admit God's oneness than to acknowledge the logical conclusion that He is not conscious of both good and evil. There is a general tendency tacitly to repudiate the infinitude of God by accepting the theory that both evil and good are real. In the study of Christian Science, however, not only is the oneness of God clearly comprehended, but a right understanding is acquired by which to demonstrate the fact that God is infinitely good. This Science logically and clearly enables one to determine the truth for himself, and thus to accept only the good, real, and true as derived from God.

Since goodness is a divine quality, goodness points the way to spirituality. An increasing store of spiritual understanding, realization of the supremacy of good, enables one to see more distinctly that sin, sickness, disease, and death are finite beliefs—mortal, material illusions. Then, demonstrably, one proves his spiritual birthright through the overcoming of error.

Mrs. Eddy clarifies human thinking when she says (Science and Health, p. 93): "The belief that Spirit is finite as well as infinite has darkened all history. In Christian Science, Spirit, as a proper noun, is the name of the Supreme Being. It means quantity and quality, and applies exclusively to God." No material question is left to confuse when the allness and perfection of infinite Spirit unfold to human consciousness, and the nothingness and unreality of matter are thereby acknowledged.

Perceiving the importance of understanding the relation between Spirit, God, and that which is spiritual, or like Him, the inspired author thus continues the foregoing quoted statement: "The modifying derivatives of the word *spirit* refer only to quality, not to God. Man is spiritual. He is not God, Spirit. If man were Spirit, then men would be spirits, gods." We may more readily grasp the import of this statement by noting that the italicized word, "spirit," is not capitalized. Christian Science teaches that man is eternally endowed with all the qualities of his heavenly Father. The forever fact of man's spiritual perfection is supported by the Scripture: "So God created man in his own image." But God is not properly defined by designating Him as spiritual. He is Spirit—Life, Truth, and Love—the eternal, indestructible, and divine substance of all!

With a right understanding of God and man comes the realization that infinite Spirit can never produce its opposite either in quantity or in quality. Thus we see that by its very nature matter cannot be the basis or origin of that which is spiritual, and that, according to mortal belief, matter is the objectification of mortal mind, the antipode of Spirit. In this new light of Truth it is obvious that matter has neither foundation nor law. Consequently, it has no origin, quantity, quality, or existence; for as the Scripture states, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

A Circus Rest-Camp

As for the circus: here indeed is a fine splash of colour upon my arras: colour shaken up like a kaleidoscope to the sounds of the screams and whinnyings of horses, the roar of wild animals; the grace of strength, the beautiful and grotesque.

I try to be moderate about it: but I don't know when I have been so happy as I am wandering about the wind-swept, sun-drenched expanse of open ground; with its many great cages, its odd buildings: the immense space of wardrobe room, up over the greater mammals' sleeping apartment—the thousands upon thousands of fantastic costumes: the very individuality of character—the professions as it were—hanging empty of the bodies only: the greatest dress-making establishment I have ever seen.

And everybody is so kind and friendly. The fair little woman in charge of the wardrobe: her big, fair-haired husband—the first professional clown I have ever known: the girl riders of almost every nationality as it seems, two splendid-looking Swedish sisters among them: the Master of the Horse, the dead spit of one of our most sporting peers of the old school: Rattlesnake Bill: the woman who has jumped her horses higher than any other in the world: the only woman trainer of performing zebras—oh, but everyone of them, down to the youngest groom with a straw in his mouth, and the dust—the everlasting dust of Florida—in his hair. I love it all, for it warms my heart, rattling with emptiness like an empty Chinese lantern in a wind.

Such kindliness, such friendliness, such loyalty to each other quite apart from their kindness to me: their immediate adoption of me as one of themselves: the lack of nastiness and petty jealousy among themselves. . . .

Sometimes the horses are in one of the two roofed-in rings: sometimes in the open. Every other day I am up there punctually at nine o'clock in the morning, those wonderful mornings in Florida—Florida, which, as a country, I do not really like: sort of quailing before its dust, its hardness. On alternate mornings, however, I go down to the beach, put on a bathing dress and, walking as far as I can along the smooth, hard sand at the very edge of the sea, get away from everyone, lie flat on my back, hour after hour, under the small shadows of tamarisks or mangroves.

For after all, I cannot let the circus get too much a hold on me. It is bad enough as it is. . . .

Yesterday I lunched with the giraffes, Annie and Louise, George and Fritz. Or rather I lunched in the great barn where they live, in a little more or less divided-off space, on some of the delectable soup which is a specialty of Andy Zingraben, the Hungarian, who does not merely look after the giraffes, but lives and breathes and dreams giraffes—much as the snake man's most ecstatic dream was of "lots and lots of snakes"—has sought for and consorted with giraffes from his earliest childhood.

And though Andy is small and delicate, here also is a likeness. For he has all the dainty and fastidious and gentle ways of giraffes, though—Oh, well, they, too, have their moods.

I was feeding them with sugar today—and I am the one alien who is allowed to do this, allowed in the great cool barn where they go to get out of the sun—fascinated with the long velvety noses and curly grey tongues with which they took the smallest morsels from my fingers. "Are they never really naughty?" I ask of Andy, who replies proudly:

"Vat for they be naughty to me and my friends? Are they not my childer?" — ELINOR MORDAUNT, in "Purely for Pleasure." (London: Martin Secker.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slip Back In Late Trading After Early Rise

Reactionary Turn Wipes Out Most of Gains Made by Active Issues

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Stocks turned reactionary in the late dealings today after a steady climb had advanced prices fractions to 3 points.

Gains of 1 to 2 points were almost entirely erased in Santa Fe, American Can, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central and U. S. Steel, while Allied Chemical and Union Pacific sustained net losses of major fractions.

Du Pont was up about 2, off more than a point from its best. American Telephone and Case retained a point of their early advance of nearly 3.

Turnover approximated 3,200,000 shares.

Rumors late last week, since denied, that France and Holland might leave gold, undoubtedly contributed to Saturday's flurry of profit-taking. Traders argued that a decline in francs and guilders in terms of dollars would have an adverse effect upon prices of commodities in this country such as wheat and cotton, and might tend to check the advancing markets. Some usually well-informed international banking quarters here, however, asserted that England would undoubtedly cooperate with France to keep that country on gold, at least until after the economic conference.

Steel Industry Improves

Continued good reports from the steel industry helped the market. Steel said operations should reach or exceed 40 per cent of capacity this week. At that level, Wall Street estimated that the industry might come out of the red for the first time in a long time. How long that rate could be maintained, however, with the approach of summer, was regarded as a matter of conjecture.

President Roosevelt's remarks regarding the new attitude toward the antitrust laws, which prevent small minorities within industries from unsettling the entire group by cutthroat price cutting, were interpreted favorably. Oil quarters, particularly, were encouraged.

Non-ferrous metal prices continued to show a firm tone, with moderate advances in the London market. American Smelting marked up the price of lead from 3.50 to 3.65 cents a pound.

Santa Fe, reporting last week's movement of freight, showed a recession of nearly 2000 cars from the previous week, but was about 400 cars over the like week of last year.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market shifted about rather uncertainly and quietly today with definite trends difficult to establish.

A number of the recent speculative favorites duplicated their reactionary movements of last Saturday, this being especially true of some of the lower-priced rails, which suffered losses of 1 to 2 or more points.

United States Government securities maintained a steady to firm position, although there was no unusual activity in this list. Some of the higher grade corporation maturities displayed resistance, several even working fractionally higher.

Improvement was shown by American Telephone debenture 5s of 1960, Cincinnati Gas 4s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Western Union 5s, International Telephone 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

The more active issuers included American & Foreign Power 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Columbia Gas 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

The foreign department was highly irregular. French Government 7½s dropped 3 points at one time, while the 7s were frantically higher. Australian 5s lost a point, as did Polish 7s. The Germans exhibited mild rallying tendencies, and Japanese issues were steadier.

Chicago Grain Prices Continue Irregular

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—All deliveries of corn soared late today to above the season's previous top quotations.

Abnormally wet weather that has hampered field work and endangered the safety of the 1933 corn crop was largely responsible. Wheat was bearishly affected at times by uncertainty as to how various provisions of the new farm bill would be administered.

Profit-taking at the last hour, however, wiped out virtually all the corn price gains. Corn closed irregular, at ⅝ decline to ¼ advance, compared with Saturday's finish, wheat ⅝-1 cent down, oats ⅛ lower to ¼ higher, and provisions showing 22 to 40 cents gain.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.38	8.49	8.25	8.25	—.18
July	8.53	8.64	8.42	8.42	—.17
October	8.8?	8.87	8.62	8.62	—.18
December	8.89	9.03	8.80	8.80	—.17
January	8.88	9.10	8.88	8.88	—.19
March	9.07	9.26	9.03	9.05	—.18

Spots 8.40, down 20 points. Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.40	8.40	8.21	8.21	—.18
July	8.45	8.61	8.36	8.36	—.19
October	8.68	8.84	8.60	8.60	—.17
December	8.85	9.00	8.75	8.75	—.18
January	8.90	9.00	8.86	8.86	—.25
March	9.09	9.13	8.89	8.89	—.19

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.73	5.75	5.65	5.65	—.14
July	5.70	5.73	5.61	5.65	—.14
October	5.69	5.72	5.61	5.64	—.14
December	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	—.08
January	5.70	5.74	5.64	5.66	—.14
March	5.73	5.77	5.69	5.70	—.13

Spots 6.01, up 2 points. Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 8	Last May 6
8	3	..	Adams Express	3600	7½	6¾	6¾	7¼
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	600	14½	13¾	14	13¾
3⅝	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	3	2¾	3⅛	3⅝
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	3100	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	11
70	47¼	3	Air Reduction	1700	69¾	67¾	67¾	68½
1⅜	½	..	Airway Elec App	500	7⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	5400	15½	14⅞	14⅞	15
1⅞	⅝	..	Allegheny Corp	3700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
2⅞	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	500	3½	3¼	2¼	2½
15½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	9000	15	14⅛	15	..
95⅛	70¾	6	Allied Chem	7800	91½	87½	87½	80¼
121⅛	115	7	Allied Chem pf	300	117¼	117	117	..
14⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5600	14⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞
2	⅜	..	Amal Leather	600	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	2
16	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	14	14	14	..
34¾	18¼	2	Amerada	2100	32⅛	31¾	32	32½
17¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1400	16½	16	16	16⅜
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	16	15	15	15⅝
42	24	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	42	42	42	41
⅝	⅛	..	Am Bst Sugar	700	5	5	5	4¾
23	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1700	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21½
84½	49½	4	Am Can	18400	81⅜	77½	78	79
128¾	112	7	Am Can2pf	100	120	120	120	119
16⅜	6¼	..	Am Car & Pdry	3700	15½	14⅛	14¼	14⅞
32⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	800	31⅞	31½	31½	32½
8	3½	..	Am Chain pf	500	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
44¾	34	31	Am Chicle	500	44	43⅞	44	44½
4	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	3
23¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1900	21¾	20¼	20¼	21
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
10⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	11400	10⅜	9	9	9⅝
23	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1300	23⅜	20½	20½	23
18⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	18	17⅛	17⅛	18
13½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1800	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾
25½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	25	24	24¾	24½
7⅛	3⅜	..	Am Ice	1700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10⅝	4¼	..	Am International	2800	9⅝	8¾	8¾	9¼
15⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	400	13¼	13⅛	13¼	14
39½	17¼	..	Am Loco pf	500	37	36	36	36
12⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	4600	11	10	10⅛	10⅝
40	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	70	40	39	39	39
30	17	1½	Am News	500	23	23	23	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7500	8¼	7¼	7¾	8
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	21¼	20¾	20¾	20½
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	18½	17½	17½	18¼
10⅝	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	17200	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10
15⅝	3⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
26	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	800	25½	24¼	24¼	25
1⅜	⅛	..	Am Seating	100	1½	1½	1½	..
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6800	29¼	27¾	27¾	28½
62½	35	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	62	60½	62	62
48	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	500	47	47	47	47
12¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	11½	10¾	11	11
70	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	10	65	65	65	68
41	30	2½†	Am Stores	300	40½	40¼	40¼	40½
34¾	21¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	1800	33½	31	31	32¼
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	99	99	99	99½
109⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	21700	102¾	99	99½	100¼
10	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	9	9	9	10
22⅜	16	..	Am Type F pf	100	20	19	19	20
22¾	10⅞	1	Am W W & E	3100	21	19½	19½	20½
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1200	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
58	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	700	55	54	54	56
9⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	900	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8½
40¾	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	38⅞	37¼	38	38½
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1100	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1½
6	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap pf	150	6	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	18300	12⅞	10⅞	11	12¼
8½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1400	13⅜	12½	12½	13⅛
61¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	6800	61¾	60	61¾	..
3½	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	2200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3½
2⅝	¾	..	Armour Ill B	900	2¼	2	2	2⅛
23½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	400	22	20	21	20¼
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	600	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
3½	3¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	500	3¾	2⅞	3	..
11½	3¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	1900	10⅝	9¾	10	10
16	6¾	..	Asso Oil	20	11	11	11	..
59¾	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	22700	58⅝	55⅞	56	56½
69⅞	50	5	Atchison pf	200	68½	68	68	69
34⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3100	33½	30	32½	32⅝
19⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	5800	19½	18	18¼	18½
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
68½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	68½	68½	68½	..
56½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	3700	46½	42½	42½	45⅝
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	18200	11½	4⅝	10⅝	10⅞
8	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	7⅝	7	7	7¼
21¾	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	21¾	20½	20½	20⅝
15½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10700	14¾	13¾	13¾	14⅜
19½	7	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18
82	68½	6⅓	Bamberger pf	30	82	82	82	82
1⅛	⅜	..	Barker Bros	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	2800	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
61	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	800	60	59¾	59¾	59
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	5½	4¾	4¾	4⅞
6⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6800	13	13¼	12¾	12¾
23½	9	..	Best & Co	2100	22⅝	21¼	21¼	21⅜
27⅞	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	12600	26½	24⅝	24⅝	25
55	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	53	52	52	52¼
14⅞	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
9¼	3½	?	Blaw Knox	1200	10⅜	9¾	10	9⅝
61	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	200	10	10	10	..
24⅜	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	23½	22½	22½	23⅜
34⅛	18	1.60	Borden	8800	33	31⅞	32⅜	32
12⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	3800	11¾	10½	10½	11⅜
7½	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	3200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	112200	33⅜	31½	31½	32½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	75½	75⅜	75½	74¾
44	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	..
1¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1700	1¾	1½	1½	1½
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
50¼	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50½	50¼	50½	50½
3	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
5⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
2¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	900	2½	2	2	2⅛
5⅞	2¼	..	Bullard	100	5	5	5	4⅝
13⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1900	13	12½	12½	13⅜
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	700	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
11½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
2½	1½	..	Butterick	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
20⅝	16	..	Byers	5500	20⅜	17½	18¼	18¼
50	30½	2	yers pf	210	50⅞	48½	50⅞	..
19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	18¼	17	17	17⅛
1⅝	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
12¼	17½	1	Canada Dry	600	11½	11	11½	11⅜
44½	20	3†	Canada South'n	17700	13⅜	13	13	13½
15	14	1	Canton Mills	800	24	23½	24	23¾
62½	30½	..	Case Thresh	25900	60⅞	56⅞	57	58¼
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	65	65	65	66½
2	⅝	..	Celotex vtc	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14⅜	4½	..	Celanese Corp	4400	15¼	13⅜	13⅜	14
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	29	28¼	29	28¾
3¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
70	52	7	Century Rib pf	110	68	68	68	..
2¾	1	..	Cerro de Pasco	9600	20¾	19¾	18¾	20
28⅛	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
25¼	14⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	8400	26⅞	25½	25⅝	25¾
35	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	21500	34⅜	33	33	34
13⅜	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	13⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
8½	2½	..	Chi & G W pf	400	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾
2⅞	1	..	Chi Mil &St P	1700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
4½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	4	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
7⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	12700	7¼	6¼	6¼	7
11¾	2	..	Chi & N'westpf	1300	10¼	10	10	10½
4¾	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	4½	4	4	4½
9½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2300	8	6¼	6¼	8
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	800	9½	8¾	8¾	10¼
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P7%	700	11½	10⅞	11	10½
11⅞	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	30	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
15½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	15½	14¾	14¾	14½
11	6	..	Chile Copper	90	10	10	10	10
19	7¾	..	Chrysler	30800	18½	17½	17½	17⅞
14⅛	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	12¾	12⅜	12¾	13⅜
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	160	49¾	48½	49	48
1¼	⅛	..	City Stores	1000	1⅛	1	1	1
1½	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	300	1¼	1	1	1½
16	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	16	16	16	..
90½	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
15½	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2400	15¼	14½	14½	14¾
8¾	3	..	Collins & Aikman	400	7⅜	7	7	7¼
9⅝	2½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	8⅜	8	8	7½
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	18500	16¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
77⅝	59	6	Columbia Gpf A	100	70	70	70	70½
12	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	11¼	10¾	10¾	10⅝
40⅝	23½	2	Columbian Carb	7100	48⅜	45	45	45⅞
10	4	..	Comm Credit	1300	9	8¼	8¼	8½
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	30¼	29	29½	29⅞
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	8300	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16¼
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	15000	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅜
13¼	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4200	13¼	12	12	13
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3	3	..
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	700	9¼	8⅜	9¼	8½
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	23300	52¾	50¼	50¼	50½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	900	86	84⅝	84⅝	..
5½	2½	½	Consol Laundries	300	3	3	3	3
8½	5	..	Consol Oil	34000	8¼	7⅝	7¾	8⅛
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6⅜	6	6¼	6¼
⅞	¼	..	Cosol Textile	300	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
5¼	1¼	..	Container A	400	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
2½	¼	..	Container B	800	2¼	2	2¼	2
8½	3	..	Cont Baking A	600	7⅝	7¼	7½	7¾
1¼	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	1½	1	1½	1½
47¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	1700	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	46¼
56	38½	2	Cont Can	3300	54½	52⅞	52½	53¾
7	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	6½	6½	6½	6¾
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4100	24½	23¼	23½	24
3¼	1	..	Cont Motors	27300	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3
10⅞	⅞	..	Cont Oil	34600	10¾	10	10¼	10½
74	45¾	3	Corn Products	7200	70	68¼	68½	68
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	600	5	4½	4⅝	4¾
33¾	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1200	32⅜	32¼	32½	32½
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	8½	8	8⅛	8
26¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1800	25¼	23½	24	24
2¾	1	..	Crown Zellerback	500	2¾	2½	2¾	..
19¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	7000	18½	17½	17½	18¼
35	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	250	34	32	34	33½
2¾	½	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	..
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7
48¾	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	48	45	45	46
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	600	45½	45	45½	45½
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	15600	2½	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
4½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	4	4¾	3¾	4
12	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	11½	11	11½	10¾
6	1¾	3b	Davega St	100	3½	3½	3½	3
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	10⅞	10½	10½	11
65	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	9200	63¼	60	60	62
29¾	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	17800	27¾	26½	26½	27⅝
8¼	2	..	Denver R G pf	900	5¼	4⅝	4¾	8¼
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	400	67⅜	66	66	68
24⅜	17½	1	Diamond Match	400	24½	23¾	23¾	24½
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	27½	27	27	..
19⅜	12	1†	Dome Mines	8900	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	19
17⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	1300	18	17	17	17½
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2900	14¾	13⅝	13¾	14½
7½	2½	..	Dressed B	500	7	6½	6⅝	6⅞
58½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	25800	58¼	54½	54¾	54¼
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	800	100⅛	100	100	..
5½	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	4⅞	4½	4½	4½
67½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3500	66⅜	64⅜	66	65
10¼	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4300	10	9	9	9¼
1⅞	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1300	1⅜	⅞	⅞	1⅛
20½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8200	18	17	17	17⅝
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	79¼	79¼	79¼	..
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
2½	1	..	Elec Boat	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
3¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7300	7	7	7	7⅜
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	16½	15¼	15¼	16½
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	900	34⅞	33¾	34½	33⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	½	⅜	⅜	½
1	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	½	½	½	1
8½	4	..	Engineers Pub B	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
38	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	300	28½	28	28½	..
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	27½	27½	27½	26
8¾	3	..	Equitable Off Big	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
9⅞	3⅝	..	Erie RR	800	9⅝	8½	8½	9½
11⅞	4½	..	Erie RR1pf	300	11	11	11	11⅜
8	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	7¾	7⅞	7½	7¼
5	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	..
6½	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	6	6	6	6
1½	⅝	..	Fashion Park	1500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	4⅝
54	33	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	300	44	44	44	..
3½	⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	3	..	3	3
1⅜	⅝	..	Fed Screw W	200	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1½
19½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	19	19	..	..
25½	10¼	1.30	Fidelity Phe F In	7600	23½	22½	23½	22½
19⅜	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	3 4200	9⅝	17½	17½	18⅝
59½	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1300	58	56⅝	57⅜	57¾
9¼	3½	..	Follansbee B	2700	9¼	8	8¼	..
13	6¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	6100	13	11⅞	12	12½
23¾	13¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	500	21	21	21	22
2¼	¾	..	Fox Film A	600	3	2¾	2⅞	2½
39	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	60	39	39	39	39
31¾	16½	2	Freeport Texas	4300	31¾	30	30	29⅛
1⅜	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
9	6½	..	Gamewell	200	8½	8½	8½	..
7½	3⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	7	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
26½	13¾	1	Gen Am Tn

Financial: News and Comment

Italian Wealth Dependent Upon Private Business

Concerns Are Expected to Absorb Unemployment—Enterprises Helped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Reliance of the Italian Government on private enterprise as the foundation of national wealth was emphasized by Signor Alberto Asquini, Undersecretary of State for Corporations, during debates in both Houses of Parliament on the budget for the Ministry of Corporations.

Referring to the liquidations of concerns which the State had assisted so as to avoid harmful reactions their failure would have had on the general business situation, Signor Asquini said they would, as soon as possible, be wound up with due regard to the interests of sound business enterprise.. Private concerns, he continued, must be relied on gradually to reabsorb unemployment, as there is a limit to the possibilities of public works.

Company Reconstruction

The facilities afforded for company reconstruction by the issue of preference shares, Signor Asquini pointed out, will be very cautiously conceded, for the Government does not intend that they be used to bolster up valueless stock holdings. The power recently conferred on the Government to veto the opening of new plants will also be used in the same cautious way.

Referring to trade associations, Signor Asquini stated that since the termination of the compulsory consortium in the iron and steel trades last February, no compulsory association exists in Italy. This does not mean, however, that the Government has relinquished the right to regulate industrial agreements, affecting as they do a wide range of interests both within and beyond the categories directly concerned; indeed, the Ministry of Corporations is drafting a bill dealing also with the problems arising out of international industrial agreements in which Italian business has so far been but little concerned, but which may have wider developments in the near future.

Steel Industry Plans

The steel industry, now regulated by a voluntary trade association formed for a period of five years, has before it the problem of reorganization; while essentially sound there is need of considerable pruning to eliminate duplicate plants and abolish undue privileges enjoyed by some. The engineering trades have reacted against the decline of their export trade by enlarging their home market, and some branches of the automobile and radiophonic industries can point to brilliant results.

The textile industries, which have always manufactured largely for export, have been hard hit by the Ottawa agreements and by Japanese competition, but they are putting up a good fight.

The situation is, however, particularly serious in the silk industry, burdened with stocks amounting to some 2,000,000 kilograms. The Silk Federation has been dealing with the problem of their disposal, and the Government has just taken measures which will enable all the silk mills to reopen shortly and will insure the export of existing stocks.

Coty, Inc., Reports Income of $521,386

Report of Coty, Inc., and domestic subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $521,386 after depreciation inventory reserve and federal taxes. Proportion of profits and losses of foreign subsidiary and associated companies for 1932, applicable to holdings of Coty, Inc., in these companies, amounted to a net loss of $151,585, including approximate taxes on proportionate profits. On Dec. 31, 1932, capital stock amounted to $1,537.435 no-par shares.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net income, including $166,436 dividends received from foreign subsidiaries and associated companies, was $991,721 after depreciation and federal taxes. In 1931 the proportion of profits and losses of foreign subsidiary and associated companies applicable to holdings of Coty, Inc., in these companies amounted to a net loss of $424,424, including approximate taxes on proportionate profits.

J. S. Bache & Co. Raise Salaries Ten Per Cent

NEW YORK, May 8—J. S. Bache & Co. have issued the following bulletin in their head office in New York City and branch offices located throughout the country:

"As evidence of our assurance in the President's program and outlook, and in recognition of the loyalty of our staff, we are instituting a salary increase of 10 per cent, to take effect immediately to all who have been in our organization prior to Jan. 1, 1933."

Noranda Mines Profit

MOONTREAL, May 8—Noranda Mines, Ltd., estimates net income for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, at $667,961 after depreciation, tax reserve, etc., and after taking into account miscellaneous income which increased to $70,545 from $58,801 in the 1932 quarter, total being equal to 30 cents a share on the 2,239,772 shares outstanding. For the corresponding 1932 period net income was $1,091,441, or 49 cents a share.

Union Pacific Meeting

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—One of the important items on the week's dividend calendar is the meeting of Union Pacific's directors, scheduled for Thursday. The present payment on the common stock is $1.50 quarterly. In the first quarter of this year the road's net operating income dropped to about a third of the total for the like 1932 period.

More Furnaces in Blast

There were 48 furnaces in blast in the United States May 1, or 16.8 per cent of the total available for iron making, compared with 38 or 13.3 per cent a month ago.

Large Contracts For Army Shoes Awarded

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, May 8

THE Quartermaster's Department of the army has notified the Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, that it has been awarded the contracts for 75,000 pairs of service shoes. Its bid was $1.907 a pair.

The International Shoe Company, also of St. Louis, was awarded a contract for 48,384 pairs of garrison shoes at $2.38 a pair.

The Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company, of Boston, received a contract for 25,368 pairs of leather laced boots at $3.23 a pair.

Trade Agreement With Argentina Is Asked by Council

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—Urging that an increased market be provided in the United States for Argentine products and that business men and foreign traders in both countries shall share in the negotiations toward that objective, the National Foreign Trade Council issues the text of a survey of the financial and trade problems of the Argentine republic.

Reconsideration of tariff rates, readjustment in requirements for Argentina's foreign loan service, and revision of American sanitary regulations and prohibitions are proposed by the council as conforming to a sound and constructive policy of reciprocal trade between the two countries.

In the light of the Anglo-Argentine trade treaty of May 2, the Council points out that American foreign traders are already on record in recommending, in the final declaration of the Twentieth National Foreign Trade Convention last week at Pittsburgh, that "the President be invested with authority by Congress to alter by executive order any rates of duty within 50 per cent of the rates of the Tariff Act of 1930."

This declaration was unanimously agreed to by 650 delegates from 32 states representing all industries engaged in foreign trade.

It concluded with the following plain reminder that concessions must be made on both sides: "The exercise of such authority is to be in exchange for compensatory reciprocal advantages, either in the reduction of foreign duties on our goods, or allocation of import quotas for our products and adequate allocation of controlled exchange."

Activity Barometer Shows Further Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—After advancing for six consecutive weeks, the business activity barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., stands at 51.1 per cent of the 1928-1930 average, as compared with 50.1 for the preceding week, and 54.0 for the corresponding week of 1932. The substantial increase in steel production and the rise in the food price index were mainly responsible for this week's gain in the barometer, as the other three components, carloadings, electricity production and bank clearings, were all slightly off from the previous week.

The Dun & Bradstreet business activity barometer for the past few weeks follows (1928-1930 equals 100):

	Activity Barometer	Steel Production	Car Loadings	Electric Power	Bank Clearings	Food Price Index
May 3, '33.	51.1	32.1	49.5	71.5	32.1	56.3
Apr. 26, '33	50.1	27.8	50.1	71.8	33.1	55.5
Apr. 19, '33	48.4	25.7	49.6	70.7	34.4	51.7
Apr. 12, '33	47.8	21.8	50.5	70.0	36.1	51.2
Apr. 5, '33.	46.4	18.4	48.6	69.6	39.2	49.8
Mar. 29,'33	44.9	16.7	46.1	69.6	40.1	49.3
Mar. 22,'33	44.2	15.6	45.0	67.7	39.8	50.1
Mar. 15,'33	45.8	17.0	49.5	68.1	39.9	48.1
May 4, '32.	54.0	26.5	58.6	73.6	46.7	53.4

Security Rise Aids Banks' Collateral

DETROIT, May 8—A total of $107,609,234 was paid out at the close of business April 5 by the old First National Bank and Guardian-Detroit Bank & Trust Company. This is 82 per cent of $131,201,000 the two banks have on account with the new National Bank of Detroit for payment of the 30 per cent additional dividend.

The recent rise in security prices has changed the status of some of the loans by the First National, said C. O. Thomas, conservator. He said that in a number of cases collateral had increased in value to a point where loans previously considered "bad" are again termed good. He said collateral would not be sold where the margin is close if satisfactory agreement could be reached with the borrower. However, no gamble would be taken on the future.

United Carbon Company Reports Quarter Profit

United Carbon Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, profit of $128,970 after charges, depreciation and depletion, but before federal taxes, compared with $61,677 in the first quarter of 1932. Capital stock consists of 18,038 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 370,127 no-par shares of common.

Consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 1933, shows current assets of $3,110,806 and current liabilities of $456,419. This compares with current assets of $3,446,526 and current liabilities of $996,322 on March 31, 1932.

British Match Corporation's Profit

LONDON, May 8—British Match Corporation for the year ended April 30, 1933, reports profit of £418,632 after charges. Special bonus dividends of £150,000 received from Bryant & May was placed in reserve account. In the preceding fiscal year profit was £442,596, including £5972 income tax recovered.

Steel Industry Operations Now 33 P. C. Capacity

Mills Most Active Since August, 1931—Output of Tin at 60 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The steel industry is working at the fastest pace since August, 1931, present operations averaging 33 per cent of capacity.

The Wheeling district, which makes much tin plate, is paced at 60 per cent of capacity, while at the other end of the scale is the eastern Pennsylvania area at 16 per cent.

The tin-plate producers are the most active branch of the industry, working at 60 per cent of capacity. That is also the pace at which the automobile makers are producing cars.

Fresh orders are coming into the mills at a rate to support the higher pace of production, consumers buying not only for immediate needs but anticipating requirements the most extensively for several years. The increase in demand from miscellaneous consumers of steel is causing a good background of demand and improved conditions.

Structural Sales Increase

For the first time in recent years structural steel sales for the year to date exceed those for the corresponding period of the year before, this condition having been due to the placing of an order for 130,000 tons of structural steel and cable for a new bridge at San Francisco. In the case of several steel companies, sales of the past week have been the best in a year.

Price movements in finished steel have been remarkably mild by comparison with most commodities during the present era of inflation. However, among the raw steel materials considerable price action has taken place. Thus iron and steel scrap prices are up 50 to 75 per cent, while pig iron has been marked up 50 cents to $2 a ton during the present movement.

Steel Scrap Advances

The sharp advances in steel scrap prices have been due largely to the fact that shortages have developed. Export shipments during the last two years have been 400,000 tons, which is much heavier than usual, the heavy purchasing by Japan having been a feature. Moreover, on account of low industrial operations not much scrap has accumulated at manufacturing plants.

Again the low prices of scrap have discouraged the collecting of material, especially from miscellaneous sources, in normal times this being an important originating point for this raw material. However, the higher prices now prevailing for scrap should soon bring out of hiding abundant supplies. The railroads, for instance, have enormous potential supplies on hand in the form of old cars, locomotives and trackage.

The large improvement in steel sales which was first noted in the Middle West has by now spread to the East. Sales in the New York district are the best in a year for both mill representatives and jobbers. The jobbers themselves are loading up their warehouses with supplies from the mills.

What also helps the situation in the East is the virtual absence of sales of imported steel during the last few days because of rapid fluctuations in foreign exchange and the deterioration of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies.

In the pig iron market the most important event of the week was the further advance by $1 a ton in eastern Pennsylvania pig iron, which is now quoted at $14.50 a ton, furnace, compared with $12.50 a month ago.

The only pig iron producing districts in which prices have not been advanced in base prices are Buffalo and Chicago.

No conspicuously large orders for pig iron have been placed during the last week but the accumulation of small tonnage orders is very impressive. Two of the largest inquiries in the East involve about 1000 tons each for the Elmira plant of the General Electric Company and the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Nonferrous Metals Rise

Nonferrous metal prices have been tending higher, the sharpest advance having been in tin, which was selling at 36 cents a pound at the close of the week, compared with 30 cents at the beginning. Copper was well established at 6¾c a pound at the close of the week, compared with 6½ at the beginning. Lead was unchanged, though prices were on the point of being marked up two or three times during the period. Zinc prices were virtually the same. Silver made a net decline for the week of ¾c an ounce, which is virtual stability for that erratic metal.

Purchasing of tin, copper and lead were particularly heavy. Copper had been quiet during the first three days of the week, but activity developed suddenly at the middle of the week, both at home and in Europe.

The situation in tin is particularly favorable. Consumption has been increasing relatively faster than among other metals. Moreover, surplus stocks have been declining, and the five tin-producing countries have virtually agreed to curtail production through 1934.

The zinc market was strong at the close of the week in the face of unfavorable statistics which revealed that surplus stocks of the metal had increased by 2000 tons to about 142,500 tons, the largest reserve in several years.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico

Report of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and subsidiary companies, except International Great Northern Railroad, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows deficit of $1,674,108 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $1,122,422 in 1931.

Pig Iron Prices Advance

Eastern Pennsylvania pig iron has been advanced $1.50 a ton to a $14.50 base and differentials on silicon grades have been lifted to 50 cents from 25 cents. At Buffalo, the base price remains $14, but some differentials in New England are higher.

Chain Stores Make Improved Showing in Month of April

Sales Volume Down Only 4.7 Per Cent From Year Ago, Contrasted With 18 Per Cent Drop in First Quarter—Three Systems Have Gains

Confirming other indices of increasing business, chain stores made an excellent showing in April. These merchandisers were aided by some special factors, such as Easter buying, which came in March a year ago, and by release of business which was deferred by the bank holiday in March, but even considering these items, a much improved movement of goods into consumption occurred last month.

For April, sales of nine chain retail and mail order companies totaled $81,074,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 or 4.7 per cent from $85,074,000 in April, 1932. For the first four months (or a period of weeks closely corresponding) sales totaled $246,105,000, a decline of $33,869,000 or 12.1 per cent from the similar period last year. Contrast with the first three months of the year is even sharper, for in that period sales of the nine companies were down 18.1 per cent from a year ago.

Of the April decline, more than half, or $2,627,000, was accounted for by Sears, Roebuck & Co., which reported sales for the four weeks ended April 23, a period in which continued suspension of banks in the West and middle West was more of a deterrent factor. The eight companies other than Sears, Roebuck had a decline of only 2.1 per cent.

Movement of goods in retail channels will be closely watched in coming months, when comparison with a year ago will be more nearly normal. Certain skeptics of inflation have contended that the "neck of the bottle" in this program will be the difficulty in moving higher-priced goods into consumption, due to the inevitable lag of wages and hence purchasing power behind the advance of prices. Continuation of the April trend, should this be achieved, would be a most encouraging sign.

Department as well as chain stores made a better showing last month. In Boston, department-store volume was off less than 15 per cent in April, as against 30 per cent in March, when there was one "cashless" week. In the New York metropolitan area, sales in the first half of last month were down only 6 per cent, the best year-to-year showing since the summer of 1931.

Several individual chain stores had their best comparative results in months. Woolworth's decline of 2.8 per cent was the smallest since March, 1932. Montgomery Ward's decrease of 3.6 per cent was the lowest since June, 1930, the last month showing an increase. For W. T. Grant Company, April, with an increase of 4.6 per cent, was the best result since February, 1932, when there was a gain of 11.3 per cent.

The following table shows sales in April and four months (or periods closely corresponding) this year and last of nine large chain store and chain-mail order companies, together with percentage changes (000 omitted):

	April 1933	April 1932	Per cent change	4 mos., 1933	4 mos., 1932	Per cent change
Woolworth	$20,159	$20,755	— 2.8%	$69,759	$78,797	—11.4%
Sears, Roebuck*	18,520	21,147	—12.4	48,562	59,793	—18.8
Montgomery Ward	15,574	16,169	— 3.6	36,899	42,186	—12.5
Kresge	10,228	10,337	— 1.0	34,480	38,646	—10.7
Grant Co.	6,277	5,997	+ 4.6	20,178	20,898	— 3.4
National Tea*	5,023	5,387	— 6.7	19,664	21,748	— 9.5
Bohack Co.†	2,386	2,588	— 7.7	7,440	8,539	—12.8
Murphy Co.	1,629	1,488	+ 9.4	5,295	5,250	+ .8
Neisner Bros.	1,278	1,208	+ 5.8	3,828	4,119	— 7.0
Total	$81,074	$85,074	— 4.7%	$246,105	$279,974	—12.1%

*Four weeks and 12 weeks to April 23. †Four and 13 weeks to April 29.

A Window in Wall Street

Another Shackle on Trade

BRITAIN'S new treaty with Argentina adds yet another device to the growing roster of trade restrictions. Whenever a system of exchange control is in operation, says the treaty, the full amount of sterling obtained from sales of Argentine products in Britain shall be used to meet current remittances due to Britain, after deduction of a reasonable sum for payments for servicing Argentine debts to other countries. That means that Britain is exacting a price for buying more Argentine goods than she sells to Argentina. The price is (1) Insurance of payments of the debts that Argentina owes to Britain, and (2) Retardation of Argentine trade with other countries than Britain. Argentina's willingness to enter into such a compact may be traced to recent developments. The Ottawa agreements by members of the British Empire, with their wheat preferences and meat quotas, undoubtedly disturbed the South American Republic, which supplies huge quantities of both wheat and meat to Britain. The treaty will insure that some of the old trade at least will be safeguarded. But it is up to the World Economic Conference to restore such conditions as will make these special arrangements unnecessary. This particular treaty has been much criticized in commercial circles here. Perhaps criticism will now be softened by the Roosevelt-Le Breton statement that "the gradual and simultaneous economic disarmament of the world and the restoration of stable monetary conditions are imperative." Granted the latter, the obnoxious provision would fall to the ground.

Lifting Wages

President Roosevelt's plea with the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce to push up wages behind prices exposes the chief argument of the anti-inflationist. The latter is always quick to explain what the economists call the "wage lag." Prices rise before wages. Thus the wage earner loses out, though he has the satisfaction of knowing that, as prices rise, more employment opportunities are being created. At the same time, as the President states, wage deflation has proceeded on such a scale that the upward march back to prosperity would certainly be arrested by the failure of wages to move up quickly. What do the employers think? In talking over the speech, a well-known manufacturer said to me: "The President need not fear. We are geared up to mass consumption, and we know it. Let us see some profits ahead, and wages will benefit. Unfortunately we have been caught in a vicious circle, which, starting with competitive wage-cutting, has diminished markets, and caused more wage-cutting." Retail prices, incidentally, are already said to be on the verge of being boosted.

Why United States Left Gold

The world argument over the reasons why the United States left the gold standard has shown no signs of subsiding. I have already mentioned three reasons which were current in Wall Street at the time. One was the Administration's wish to hold all inflationary weapons in its own hands. Another was the wish to be on even terms with off-gold countries in discussions of trade agreements and monetary stabilization. A third was the refusal to compete with international speculators in determining the external price of the dollar. Two others are now being canvassed. It is said that continued gold exports would have helped to bring on a secondary bank crisis. This the Administration wished to avoid at all costs. Another theory arises out of the growing agitation which was bearing down on Washington for the devaluation of the dollar. Before such a step could be taken, it was necessary, according to one view, to be sure that the United States Government held on to American gold, which, by such a policy, would be repriced so advantageously to gold holders.

A Real Prophet

Dr. Felix Somary, well-known Zurich banker, has the reputation of being one of the best economic thinkers in Europe. Now it turns out that he is also a prophet. In his new book called "End the Crisis" he acknowledges that he is the person mentioned by the Berliner Tageblatt a year ago as the hero of a very remarkable prophecy. The scene was the office of the Undersecretary of the German Ministry of Finance, immediately after the collapse of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt in midsummer, 1931. "His opinion," said the journal, "was that the great crisis could not begin to draw to an end until four conditions had been fulfilled. The first of these was the reconstruction of Italian banking; the second, the collapse and reorganization of banking in Germany; the third, the suspension of the gold standard by Britain, and the fourth, the collapse of the Kreuger combine. All four of these events have now happened, and in the precise order in which the prophetic eye of the banker foresaw them." In the remainder of the article, Dr. Somary is invited to discuss the situation that now remains, and he does so in "End the Crisis" with a clarity that academic economists might well emulate.

The Farm Plus Industry

Some time ago it was stated in this column that the chief factor distinguishing the present from the 90's in respect of the agitation for inflation was that industry is to a large extent aligned with the inflationist farmers. The formation of the industrially powerful Committee for the Nation was cited as evidence. Another piece of evidence appears in the publication by the National Industrial Conference Board of the results of an inflation questionnaire. The question was "Should measures be taken by the Federal Government deliberately to raise prices and thereby stimulate business?" Of 151 major "business leaders," 54.6 per cent replied yes. Opinions on the proper method are as follows:

1. Putting in circulation increased amounts of currency in any way	13.3%
2. Legal reduction of gold value of the dollar	16.7
3. Direct government loans to producers	10.7
4. Direct government subsidies to producers	4.0
5. Government guarantees against loss on part of selected industries agreeing to increase employment	7.3
6. Large-scale program of public works financed by loans	33.3
7. Establishment of higher prices of farm products and other basic commodities by mandatory decree	14.0
8. Other methods	0.7

Continued lack of profits is responsible for industrial backing of a new currency deal.

H. B. E.

Double Production Of Refrigerators

Dayton, Ohio, May 8

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION, subsidiary of General Motors, will more than double its production this month over May, 1932, according to E. G. Biechler, president and general manager.

May production will be the largest in any one month since July, 1929, Mr. Biechler said, and is made necessary by an avalanche of orders for household refrigerators from all sections of the country.

More than 7500 men are at work in the company's two Dayton plants.

American Dollar Down in Terms Of Foreign Currency

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The American dollar was generally lower in terms of foreign currencies at the opening of foreign exchange trading today.

The British pound opened 1½ cents higher at $3.99½, while French francs rose nearly one-tenth cent to about 4¾ cents. Swiss francs advanced around one-quarter cent to 22.83 cents and Dutch guilders almost three-quarters cent to 47.44 cents.

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Substantial buying steadied the dollar around 21.40 francs in pre-Bourse trading today, reflecting new confidence partly attributed to the lack of sensationalism in President Roosevelt's inflation announcement and partly to the sudden strength of dollars in New York Saturday.

Bankers continued to say the present exchange is fictitious and could easily be jumped to par. A new low of 21 francs to the dollar was reached Saturday.

The British pound also advanced today to value of 85.80 francs, although brokers said British trading was not following the dollar but seeking a stable relationship between the franc and the pound around the present exchange.

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—While President Roosevelt's speech had the effect of slight improvement of the American dollar to the rate of $3.99 to the pound around noon today, dealers continued to assert that until some definite statement is forthcoming as to the extent the United States means to deflate the dollar there will be a state of uncertainty on the exchange market.

Regional Sales Agency Planned By Coal Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 8—The soft coal industry in western Pennsylvania definitely abandoned its past policy of "rugged individualism" and unanimously voted for an unpartisan committee of engineers to draw up a plan for a regional sales agency, at a meeting of 230 high volatile coal operators here yesterday.

The plan, it is understood, will follow along the general outline of the Appalachian Coals, Inc., representing southern operators, and recently sustained by a Supreme Court decision.

Mr. J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, the largest operator in this district, led in the approval of a central sales agency plan.

"We would rather make money collectively than lose it individually," he said.

"The chief restraint of trade," declared Mr. C. B. Huntress, executive secretary of the National Coal Association, "is the unregulated competition. This central sales plan tries to regulate competition."

Greater Control Of Subsidiary Sought

LOS ANGELES—To effect an increase in operating economies, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron is seeking more complete control of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of California, according to an announcement mailed to preferred stockholders in the latter organization, which is controlled by the parent company through common stock ownership.

Holders of preferred stock of record April 27 are offered an opportunity to exchange it for preferred stock of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company (Akron) on a share for share basis, or else for common stock on the basis of two shares for one. An alternative proposal provides for the exchange to be made for both common and preferred shares.

The offer is subject to being accepted prior to May 15. The Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles has been named as the exchange agent.

Many Lines Of Chicago Trade Show Increase

Merchandise Sales Improve—Motor Sales Rise and Steel Output Up

CHICAGO, May 8—Contrary to the normal seasonal trend, business conditions in Chicago during the last week continued to improve, it is reported in the Chicago Association of Commerce weekly review of market conditions.

There was a new spurt in wholesale merchandising which even managed to surpass in sales figures the renewed activity at retail. Steel orders increased as prices rose, production of automobiles jumped to a new high average, power output ran even closer to 1932 percentages, and three railroads reported traffic gains.

According to officials of one of the largest wholesale houses, last Tuesday was one of the biggest days they had experienced in the last three years. There was also a further broadening in activity at retail, with some of the higher priced lines sharing in the increased turnover.

One of the larger mail order houses stated sales were only a little more than 3 per cent below those of last year, and the spread from a year ago was the smallest since 1930. Sales of one of the larger chain stores were off only 2.8 per cent from sales in the like month last year. Still another chain store stated sales were only 1 per cent under last year, while their March sales were more than 18 per cent under those of 1932.

Steel mill operations, which have been on the steady rise from 14 per cent of operating capacity during the last few weeks, were well on their way to 30 per cent. Raw materials continued the most active. April shipments of pig iron expanded more than 100 per cent, but the steel industry, according to officials, still lacks the support of the building industry and the railroads.

Automobile output made the best showing since July, 1931. In production during April there was an increase of 62 per cent over March and 3 per cent over the corresponding month in 1932.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Art of James Pryde

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A TALE is told that some years ago three distinguished British artists, Frank Brangwyn, Augustus John and William Orpen, were in Paris together and were invited to dinner by a newspaper magnate. During the evening the host turned to his guests. "Tell me," said he, "not counting your three selves, whom do you three men consider to be the greatest living painter?"

Before anybody else could reply, Orpen intervened saying, "No, don't speak, let us each write down the name." So paper and pencils were produced and each man wrote down his choice, folded the paper and handed it to the host. Brangwyn, John and Orpen had all written down the same name—James Pryde.

"Pryde!" said their host in amazement, "I never heard of the man!"

This true story illustrates at once the high esteem in which Pryde is held by this brother artists, and the extent to which he is unknown by the general public.

* * *

For "Jimmy" Pryde is a man who has never courted publicity. He has always lived a retired life, rarely exhibits his work, and is so fastidious in his search for perfection that he produces comparatively few pictures a year. But all the same, he is a man who has made art history, and though the circle of his admirers is small, they are very keen and there is usually a collector waiting to snap up any painting he has finished. Lady Cowdray has the largest collection of Prydes; Sir Edmund Davis, Pierpont Morgan and Payne Whitney are other famous collectors who have bought Pryde, and he is represented in the Tate Gallery and the Edinburgh National Gallery.

This is the man who, at the age of 64, is only now having his first one-man exhibition. The collection of his paintings at the Leicester Galleries includes about 30 oils, and the organizers have been unable to borrow many of Pryde's most important paintings. But though this exhibition is not fully representative, it does include good examples of his work of various periods, and is valuable in making the art of Pryde known to the younger generation.

Born at Edinburgh in 1869, this artist is the son of David Pryde, an historian whose tales of the closes and dark alleys of the Scottish capital fired the youthful imagination of the boy and gave him that passion for romance which has always distinguished his art. He studied in Edinburgh, later for a few months in Paris, and then settled in London, where he arrived during the 'nineties. There he made the acquaintance of William Nicholson, who married his sister (Mabel Pryde), and the brothers-in-law, working in close association, first won fame by the remarkable posters which they produced under the "trade-name" of The Beggarstaff Brothers. It is no exaggeration to say that the Beggarstaff designs revolutionized the art of the hoardings, and achievements like their "Don Quixote" will always be counted among the masterpieces of European poster art. The present writer can still remember the thrill given to London by the Beggarstaff poster for the pantomime "Cinderella" during the winter of 1895-96.

* * *

But when Pryde abandoned poster designing at the end of the 'nineties, he practically retired from the popular field. During the presidency of Whistler—and later of Rodin—he was a regular contributor to the International Society, and in later years he occasionally exhibited at the Goupil Gallery. Though in recent times his appearance at exhibitions has become more and more infrequent, his contributions invariably excite the admiration of the discerning.

How can one convey by words the stately and poetic conceptions to which Pryde gives permanence in oils and water color? He is in a class by himself, and though he has been influenced to some extent by Hogarth and Daumier, he is never a satirist. He has much of their power, a keen sense of drama, but at the same time he is always kindly, human and yet aloof. His subjects are a little mysterious. He cannot be described as a painter of architecture, yet architectural motives frequently play an important part in his pictures. His pictures often have an eighteenth century look, yet he does not deliberately set out to depict any particular period, rarely any particular place. He is essentially an imaginative painter. Often we are puzzled to know exactly what is happening in one of his pictures; but, on the other hand, we always feel intensely that something important is about to happen. A group of nondescript figures in an archway, beside a ruined house or in some spacious, lofty interior—these are the materials which Pryde magically transfigures. There is a strong feeling of latent drama in his paintings, for he excels in dramatic design.

What Pryde always gives us is a stage beautifully set, a scene which so bewitches us by the nobility of its design, by the monumental splendor of its masses, by flashes of bright color—emerald, orange, silver or gold—from a sonorous ground-base of velvety browns or deep purple, that we catch our breath with delight at the spectacle. We feel that the curtain has gone up, and we are thrilled by the stage-picture before we begin to inquire what action is taking place.

"The Balcony" at the Leicester Galleries might be a scene in the middle of a Maeterlinckian play—a play of which we have missed the first act and shall never see the last. But though the action is not quite clear, even if we cannot quite make out what it is all about, still our attention is held and our imagination is aroused; all our thoughts are enveloped in an atmosphere of beauty which the artist has created.

Though in his early life Pryde had some experience as an actor, though all his paintings are steeped in a sense of drama, yet it is only in comparatively recent years that Pryde has worked for the theater. But all who saw his sets for "Othello" at the Savoy Theater will feel grateful to Miss Van Volkenburg for having persuaded this great artist to execute the designs for her production.

But the real genius of Pryde is in creating his own dramas in his pictures and our imagination. Take for example his picture, "The Slum," at the Leicester Galleries. Some may be content to accept it for its beauty of design and lovely perfection of craftsmanship—for just its quality as a painting. But there is much more to be said. Pryde is not only a great designer and a fine craftsman. He is above all a philosopher in paint, a man who thinks and feels. What he tells us in "The Slum" is that there are no tenements too mean to appear noble and inspiring to the artistic eye; no people or incidents of daily life too trivial and commonplace to suggest romance and drama to the sympathetic and philosophic observer.

Jimmy Pryde is not only a great painter, but a great optimist. All that he sees he beautifies in his imagination; all that he paints he improves and endows with distinction. He looks on the vulgar, and it becomes the sublime; if he touches the mean, by his contact it is raised to nobility. The boy who saw romance in the dark alleys of Edinburgh has grown into a man who can find supreme beauty in the mean streets of London. Pryde is a man who paints not only with his head, but with his heart; and it is because of this that all who know the man and his work find them both lovable.

Abbey Players' Tour Closes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEMBERS of the Abbey Theater Company, which closed a six-months tour of America on May 6 at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston, expressed some surprise at the cordiality of their reception by critics and public in the United States and Canada.

If their own labors at home and abroad had permitted them to become more familiar with the routine performances common among English and American players, their surprise would have been diminished. For what with the star system, type casting and "naturalistic" acting, it is only in exceptional instances that playgoers nowadays can see on the English-speaking stage a performance of artistic integrity. Indeed, many people have come to accept the exploitation of personal mannerisms and the stilted delivery of lines by unbending players as dramatic art.

That is why, to those who know that the theater under better direction has more to offer, the visit of the Abbey Theater Players, like that of the Moscow Art Theater a few years ago, has been so refreshing. With their repertory of native plays quick with poetry, humor or tragedy, and their versatile, flexible and self-effacing acting, they have given America for two seasons now an opportunity to enjoy the theater as an artistic enterprise.

* * *

Such sustained quality probably is possible only to a repertory company which works together the year around and in which the "leads" vary with the plays. There is here a minimum of exploitation of personalities. Rarely is an individual trait overemphasized for the sake of an audience response.

The American tour closed, appropriately enough, with Yeats's "Kathleen ni Houlihan" and Synge's "Playboy." In the first, Miss Eileen Crowe in the title rôle gave a superb performance which fully realized the charm and the significance of the part, and which employed the lovely cadences of her musical voice for poetic, not personal ends. This impersonation was a fine climax to a series which included such varied rôles as Pegeen Mike, Juno Boyle, Sally Hamil, Marian Clancy and Nance Desmond.

It is impossible to minimize such a talent as Miss Crowe's, but her associates among the women players distinguish themselves severally, in acordance with the repertory idea. Miss May Craig was outstanding as the medium in "The Words upon the Window-Pane," but she did excellent work, too, as the servant girl in "The New Gossoon," Mrs. Tancred in "Juno," and Ellen Keegan in "Autumn Fire." Miss Maureen Delany was always very popular with the audiences in the comedy rôles in which she excels.

* * *

It is in "Autumn Fire" that Mr. Michael J. Dolan, a veteran of exceptional ability and a valuable utility man, has his big chance, and he makes the most of it. The work of Mr. Barry Fitzgerald as the "Paycock," and as the publican in the "Playboy," is too familiar to require comment; but we were particularly impressed with his impersonation of the Tramp in "The Shadow of the Glen," a part in which he shone without benefit of the comedic resources for which he is famous. We have spoken at length previously of Mr. F. J. McCormick, who can convey such widely diverse characters as Joxer Daly and Harold Mahoney, and such subtly differentiated ones as Joxer and Rabit Hamil. Mr. Arthur Shields wins admiration, too, for his Playboy, his Johnny Boyle, his Michael Keegan and his Pierce Hegarty.

Will the Abbey Players return next season? We shall miss them if they do not; but there is something in the argument that a brief absence might make the somewhat inconstant heart of the American playgoer grow fonder of them. Later, they would be almost another New Thing.

L. A. S.

Soviet Art Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

DOMINATION of the machine and its resultant industry over the minds of artists is clearly felt in the contemporary Soviet art exhibition at the Modern Galleries, which is said to have been culled largely from the Venetian biennial exhibition.

The work shown includes water colors, gouaches, drawings and prints, the great majority of which, barring an excellent display of illustrations for books, done in wood engraving for which Russian artists have become justly famed, reveal the tremendous emphasis put upon the country's industries. When men appear in a composition they are shown as utterly subordinate to the machine. They are, however, always active.

The focus of attention upon the machine may, in some measure, be due to the reported fact that the Soviet artists, being paid and through that pay subsidized by the government, must turn out each year three "useful" works of art. These "useful" works are interpreted by the government as pictorial aids to the "putting" over of desired ideas. As a result the graphic arts, in particular, are overwhelmingly informative. One finds such an active interpretation of the whir of great wheels and the busy diagonals of little men as in "A Metallurgic Plant," by P. Staronosov. "Marti Works," by J. Velikanov, depicts the launching of a great vessel, its immense bulk dwarfing the tiny workers who swarm actively about and on it like so many ants. Then there are the informative black-and-whites of scenes in the great power project of "Dnieprostroy," by M. Pavlov and A. Kravchenko.

The value of the picture in spreading enthusiasm is recognized in everything, from illustrations for a child's primer to those for an informative booklet destined to sing the charm of labor at the Solikamsk potassium mines. The primer, in fact, prepares for adult acceptance of just such pamphlets. In the exhibition are several illustrations by D. Sterenburg for a child's book. From its very earliest years the Soviet baby is nourished on thoughts of the factory.

Social changes are sketched in Obolenskaya's "A Meeting in Children's Home," in a few sketches of collective farming and in a few Oriental prints showing women without the veil. The emancipation of woman is, from the art standpoint, best handled by Samokhvalova, who contributes studies of women working at a machine, or striding independently in a suggested environment of ripening grain.

Giving a lighter touch are the excellent red-white-and-blue-toned compositions, "Tobogganing" and "Skiing" by Pimenov; "Boxing Match," a water color by M. Gurevich, and the picnic atmosphere of "On Moskva River at the Sparrow Hills," by Luchishkin.

Serious character study for its own sake, and not for the glorification of labor, is found in one instance. E. Katzman, a Ukrainian artist, gives various types of men, and one family impression, using large heads and conveying a remarkably effective sense of fine modeling. The medium is water color, but there is considerable emphasis upon draftsmanship.

D. G.

Those Modernists the Primitives

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

THE work of the "primitives," those painters of Italy and the Low Countries who worked before the year 1500, is not to be understood and enjoyed by the superficial observer, but it does not require such a great effort today to comprehend their viewpoint as it did 25 years ago. The fact is that they practiced what the modernists preach, but seldom achieve.

We are learning that a mere representation of an object is not art; nor, conversely, is a thing art because it does not represent, or rather because it misrepresents something. Art is the spiritual flowering of a very highly developed craft, and the primitives were essentially craftsmen. They looked upon painting as a job to be done for a definite purpose. What they gave in addition to the mere fulfilling of the requirements was their contribution to the history of art, and it is an astonishingly large one.

Our failure to understand the primitives is due largely to our confused feeling that art is a mere matter of illustration in forms copied slavishly after nature. Strangely enough, the primitives and their contemporaries had something the same idea. Their sole purpose was to illustrate some religious subject—for their painting was exclusively religious—and they felt that their work rivaled nature in accurate description.

* * *

They did not have photography in those days and consequently had no mechanical and dispassionate representations of form as units of measure. Their perceptions were colored by the way they felt about things and they were not ashamed to give their emotion free play. Consequently their drawings were far from photographic, and their intentions were always clearly indicated and unmistakable. There is, then, a dramatic quality inseparable from the work of all true primitives, which, to people of the present day, seems often near to caricature. It was never meant as caricature, however. The "modernists" who claim to be working in the spirit of the primitives seldom attain the right frame of mind. They are sophisticates endeavoring to act naïvely, instead of naïve people working with utter sincerity to the fullest of their powers.

Some modernists claim that they have "discovered design." Design was an indispensable part of the equipment of every medieval craftsman, and therefore of every medieval painter. Pattern was considered one of the means to an end, rather than an end in itself.

Perhaps I am not quite fair to the "modernists," but I am thinking rather of those self-elected æsthetes who expend most of their energies in talking rather than in doing, and whose performances are almost invariably amateurish. The right type is a good craftsman, a fine designer and in short an excellent artist.

* * *

"Ecce Agnus Dei," from the Martin A. Ryerson collection of the Art Institute of Chicago, shows St. John the Baptist on the banks of the river Jordan surrounded by his followers as Jesus approaches on the opposite bank. Of course the painter, Giovanni di Paolo (1483?-1582), knew nothing of the actual geography of Palestine, but it probably never occurred to him that it could be at all dissimilar to his own country, so he painted the sort of landscape which surrounded him in the way he thought he saw it. Rocky hills in the background are appallingly rough and steep, and the broad river valley is laid out in cultivated fields separated by dusty white roads, which in the original painting are shown to be strewn with rocks, as undoubtedly all roads of Giovanni's acquaintance were. The groves at the foot of the hills are carefully represented leaf by leaf, and the little town and bridge in the distance are just as conscientiously rendered.

The characters at first seem stiff and awkward. Few artists of Italy had yet learned the mastery of beautiful and dramatic grouping, but the meaning of the gestures is immediately grasped. St. John has not been idealized, but is the worn ascetic in hair-shirt who did penance in the wilderness, and Jesus is shown, not as a characterless youth, but as a "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." There is no doubt that the painter and his associates did not mind the stiffness that is so apparent to us. The coloring is bright and clear in the flesh and garments, and rather gloomy in the background. Others of the panels of the series give other events in the life of St. John.

The primitives were simple, straightforward, honest and sincere, and unable to imagine anything except in terms of their own experiences. This of course explains many anachronisms, but it produced a confident and authoritative type of painting. Such pictures as this give us no information on the life and times of Jesus other than that to be found in the Scriptures, but give an amazingly clear account of what people thought in the Middle Ages, what they did and how they looked and dressed (in most cases). Of course the primitives were not all good painters, for every age has had its quota of the inept, the stupid and the banal; but at their best they rank high.

This panel and many others of equal merit in the Martin A. Ryerson collection form the basis for the extraordinarily fine assemblage of primitives which is to be shown in connection with the Art Institute's Century of Progress Exhibition. Museums and private collectors have lent unusually fine examples which cannot fail to be of interest to a very large proportion of the public if they will only stand before the pictures long enough to let the child-like sincerity of the artists speak to them.

The primitives seem to be an acquired taste with most people, but they are a taste that is well worth cultivating.

Three Films, One a Motion Picture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

HANG a bird in chains, then bid him fly. That is very like using motion pictures in imitation of stage plays. Now two more plays have been photographed for the screen, and the result is indifferent: "Service," by Mr. C. L. Anthony, and "The Silver Cord," by Mr. Sidney Howard. Happily, a week may be considered saved when one motion picture is shown in addition to a Mickey Mouse film or a Silly Symphony. The last week's bright spot is "Zoo in Budapest," Mr. Jesse L. Lasky's first independent production for release on the Fox program.

"Zoo in Budapest" was directed by Mr. Rowland V. Lee and photographed by Mr. Lee Garmes. Four writers collaborated on the story, and when they got through Mr. Lee arranged their material to suit his own style of directing, a style—be it emphasized—that never could be transferred to the stage. Always he keeps in mind that a camera is looking at the scenes he composed, never does he appear to be thinking in terms of a houseful of spectators. In Mr. Garmes, Mr. Lee had a real collaborator, with the result that this film is the handsomest thing that has come to the screen in months.

Visual Expression

Scenes in a parklike zoo offer opportunity for a great variety of silken photographic effects—snowy swans breasting dark, rippling waters, patterns of light on swaying reeds, the sleek and tender heads of gazelles at close range, dark foreground figures silhouetted against rolling mists in the middle distance—with incidental music ever accenting the changing mood.

The somewhat synthetic story, with its echoes of "Tarzan," "Mädchen in Uniform" and "Lilliom," does well enough since it is completely translated into motion picture idioms by Mr. Lee; and so, though the idea is probably the poorest at the back of the three films here being considered, the entertainment is superior. Something of the Paul and Virginia idyl is conveyed by the friendship of a boy who has grown up with animals as his playmates and a girl orphan whom he helps to escape just as she is about to be bound out to five years' harsh labor in a tannery.

Three-fourths of the picture is altogether engaging, thanks to its pictorial charm, the kind voice of Mr. O. P. Heggie as a zoo attendant, and Mr. Gene Raymond as the boy Zani whose playmates are animals and birds. Then the whole picture slumps into stupid sensation that negatives all the ingratiating, humane atmosphere of the early part. For a hoopla Hollywoood finish the animals are loosed upon one another, and tormented until they fight hideously among themselves, concluding with an utterly incredible scene in which Zani rescues a boy from one of the animal pits.

"The Silver Cord"

In the Radio picture, "The Silver Cord," Miss Irene Dunne is featured in the billing, although her rôle is essentially subordinate to that played by Miss Laura Hope Crews on the screen as she did it on the stage. Miss Dunne is made into a vague, cool sort of biologist who refuses to surrender her husband to his possessive mother. Miss Crews's performance, appropriate enough to the stage, is too heavily underscored for the camera. The whole treatment of the theme is so obvious that the spectators laugh self-consciously at its exaggerations. Only Miss Frances Dee as the girl who is jilted by the younger son at his mother's prompting, seems wholly within her part. Her expressive work is often so subtle that she visualizes the thoughts that lie behind the words she is speaking. Far too many words there are, even for a talkie, and the whole thing savors dully of a stage play acted in an alien medium. Even the photography is faulty, with bright objects permitted within range of the camera in the closeups, resulting in loss of emphasis upon the faces because of the lighter values in the background.

By permission of President Roosevelt, the title of his new book, "Looking Forward," is used by Metro for its film version of the English play, "Service." Again we have a stage play photographed, but one that gets a marked effect despite its static method because of the significance of its theme, quoted from the President: ". . . we need the courage of the young." Mr. Lionel Barrymore plays an accountant who is discharged after 40 years with the firm of Service, Ltd. The head of the firm is about to sell out to an upstart syndicate. He takes courage from the eagerness of his son and daughter to carry on. The accountant, in turn, is stirred out of his comfortable plodding to go into business with his family as makers of choice pastries.

E. C. S.

'Tarass Boulba' Revived

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

CAUTIOUSLY the new management of the Opéra-Comique enters the lists. So far, it has not given us any new productions. The whole of its initial effort was spent on the solemn revival of the "Pré au Clercs" which did not yield the expected results. And now, another revival is being offered to us with the presentation at the Salle Favart of "Tarass Boulba," by Marcel-Samuel Rousseau. This work was produced 11 years ago, when the present director of the Opéra-Comique tried, without success, to transplant vaudeville to the lyrical stage. It is to be supposed that M. Gheusi has not lost faith in this work.

"Tarass Boulba" is not a particularly original piece, as all the elements of success it contains have been borrowed from other works, but it is certainly an interesting production, worthy of an honorable career. M. Marcel-Samuel Rousseau wrote it soon after leaving the Conservatoire and winning the Prix de Rome. It is therefore a youthful production with all the qualities and faults which this implies.

* * *

The composer had become enthusiastic over the novel of Gogol which describes the adventures of the Cossack chief, Tarass Boulba. He found in it material for a lyrical drama in the style of many Russian productions which were very popular in Paris at that time. In fact, this work is set in the same atmosphere as "Le Prince Igo," "Boris" or "La Kovanchtchina," from both decorative and scenic points of view.

In general, Gogol's magnificent book has been respected by its adapter, M. Louis de Grammont, who, however, has been unable to retain all the breathless situations which make Gogol's story unforgettable. But if M. Gheusi carries out his cinematographic projects, it will be easy for him, on the lyric film, to restore to this subject all its magnificence and all its vastness.

An excellent cast gives this production the maximum of persuasive force. The artists, well under the control of the conductor, M. Paul Bastide, made up an extremely solid and homogeneous ensemble. The inspiration of the bright colors surrounding them restored to the choruses the excellent traditions of their Russian comrades. They showed an ardor, energy and fervor to which, unhappily, they have not always accustomed us.

* * *

M. Rouché has staged a revival of the "Damnation de Faust" in its spectacular form. This oratorio seemed to demand production on the stage. As a whole, it is built exactly on the lines of a music hall revue, in which the hero and the heroine are replaced by Faust and Mephisto, who go from one scene to another, and bridge over, on the front of the stage, the transitions between the march of the Hungarian Army, the Tavern at Auerbach and the ballet of "Sylphs" and "Will-o'-the-Wisps."

The "Damnation de Faust" is so obviously a revue and nothing but a revue that its production on the stage reveals the dramatic and lyrical poverty of its different scenes. It might have been imagined that this score was likely to provide a kind of cinematographic lyrical drama, but the production shows up how much there is of the static and conventional in this succession of pictures devoid of action.

And then there is the text of Berlioz with its rhymes, the naïve grandiloquence of which is exactly like that of the lyric poets of the Folies Bergères or the Casino de Paris.

* * *

One wonders how this work was once hailed as belonging to the advanced guard. It contains all the absurd conventions of the worst opera librettos of that period. Anyway, when this verbose paraphrase of Goethe's masterpiece is closely examined, one realizes the genius of Gounod. Taking the stage as a common denominator between the two works, these fall automatically into their right places. And it is seen that Gounod's opera is an absolute masterpiece compared with this uncertain and unequal fresco, the style of which—apart from a few bars of bravado on which more care has been expended—is really of unbelievable clumsiness and poverty.

With great intelligence, but rather insufficient lighting, M. Rouché has used a background of heavy, dark curtains and it is in front of this kind of colored screen that the actors appear. The element of evocation is perfect, and advantageously replaces the old technique of "lines" and props which destroyed illusion instead of sustaining it.

The cast was well selected. M. Thill's pure voice was well suited to the rôle of Faust. Mlle. Maryse Ferrer's Marguerite was pathetic. M. Pernet gave us an extraordinary silhouette of Mephisto. M. Philippe Gaubert conducted the score with warmth; but only Edouard Colonne knew how to hide its weaknesses and crudities and how to cover over its extensive "padding."

Stratford Shakespeare Festival

By PERCY ALLEN

Stratford-upon-Avon, Eng.

AT THE Memorial Theater—Shakespeare's "Richard II," produced by Tyrone Guthrie, and "Macbeth," produced by Theodore Komisarjevsky.

Mr. Tyrone Guthrie's production of "Richard II" is marked by no extravagant departures from traditional method. A tendency to imitate, in costume and setting, the decorative effects of a fourteenth century missal, rather suggested æsthetic interest in the period of the play, even though the heraldry was occasionally open to question. As for the acting, the presence of Mr. George Hayes in the title part insured a large measure of success; since, by common consent, we have in England no actor except perhaps Mr. John Gielgud, who can present with more truthfulness than Mr. Hayes the insouciant graces, the intellectual feminism and the exalted self-pities of the wild creature tamed at last.

I should have liked to hear sounded a more "frantic" note upon "down court, down king," and a more rushing cumulative effect in the "glorious angel" speech; but, all said, this was a beautiful performance, greatly enjoyed by the audience, and especially moving in that tensely dramatic deposition scene.

Bolingbroke was effectively played by an actor little known, as yet, to London theatergoers—Mr. Anew McMaster, gifted with a fine stage presence, a compelling authority and a style somewhat reminiscent of the older traditional school. He recalled what one has read of John Philip Kemble; and he is now performing Kemble's favorite part, Coriolanus. Mr. McMaster's relative failure to get the full orchestral music out of Shakespeare's verse was due mainly, I think, to insufficient familiarity with Bolingbroke's lines. The company, as a whole, acts better than it speaks.

"Macbeth," as produced by Mr. Komisarjevsky, is something of a stumblingblock for those who, like myself, are at heart Shakesperean traditionalists. One's primary instinct is to cavil at the appearance of those aluminum castle walls, upon whose gleaming, metallic surfaces no "temple-haunting martlet," nor any other bird, could conceivably fashion a "cradle"; and the appearance to Macbeth of the Witches as figures of a nightmare-dream, with Macbeth himself shown tossing upon a bed that has been propelled up into visibility, at the back of the stage, is a phenomenon startling upon first acquaintance.

Such, however, is the manner in which our dramatist presents himself to many acute, modern European minds; and no one can reasonably ask that Shakespearean production, any more than Shakespearean interpretation, shall stand permanently still. Efficient speaking of the verse, however, must always, in my judgment, remain the primary consideration, and the first criterion of success.

The player among them all whom I prefer in "Macbeth" was Mr. McMaster as Macduff; for Mr. Hayes, though he attacks the title part courageously, cannot make it his own as he can Richard II. Miss Fabia Drake's Lady Macbeth was histrionically vivid, but the tone was to high pitched and there was too much monotony and too little modulation to produce a full effect in the longer speeches; for which reasons the single lines came out best.

Messrs. Guthrie and Komisarjevsky, as producers, both favor shadow-pictures, and staircase sets. The latter device lends itself happily to effective grouping, and occasionally to symbolic movements as well.

Substitutes for Acting

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CASTING a play with types rather than actors, as a means of cutting down the pay roll, fell off as a practice with the disappearance of the "road" in the United States. In the days when six or eight touring companies went out to cash in quickly on the reputation of each outstanding New York hit, the country was flooded with bad copies of Broadway productions. This practice had more to do, probably, with closing the provincial theater circuits than the growing popularity of motion pictures, with their lower rates of admission. Recently type casting has been revived in a subtler form than it took in the careless days of easy money. An efficient new sort of director has developed, one who evidences no respect for the actor as artist. Judging from his product, this sort of director fills as many rôles in a production as possible with persons who look the parts for which they are chosen, at wages below those which would fairly be demanded by experienced actors and actresses.

Some producers today cast most of the parts in their productions on paper. The basis of such choosing is the known abilities of the players. There ensues, under this practice, the time-honored negotiation over salary to be sure, but in general the player goes to work at his regular rate or something near it, with the prospect of a possible increase of pay if his contribution to the performance turns out to be valuable. But the new and highly specialized type caster—judging again by his product—engages only his two or three leads on paper. Being shrewd in the ways of the theater he knows that there must be a backbone of professionalism in the synthetic performance he is about to fabricate.

With his dependable leads under contract, the real job of manufacturing begins. It is no task, let us repeat, for any respector of the actor's art. Scores of persons are interviewed for the few parts to be filled. Each applicant is studied with an eye coldly calculating his semblance to the image of the part that the director has formed mentally. If the candidates have had only a fragmentary stage experience, so much the better for this producing method. They will be all the more amenable to coaching.

For it is upon coaching that this sort of stage direction is based. Recently we saw a performance in which it was evident, with a little detailed scrutiny, that the majority of the performers were novices who had been coached in every inflection, every turn of the head, every movement of the hands. None of them did a spontaneous thing, nor could one of them give, as an experienced player can, a calculated effect of spontaneity. They could provide only the performance in which they had been coached. When little breaks in the routine occurred, as they will in any performance, these types were frozen with inaction until the machine-like proceedings began to function smoothly again, thanks to the resourcefulness of the experienced leads in covering up the slips.

Besides keeping qualified actors and actresses out of work, we believe that this intensified coaching of types works a real injury to the theater. However right performances like this seem to be on the surface, they are vaguely unsatisfactory. Most playgoers are unable to identify the reason for their feeling that there is something hollow about these glittering affairs. Such performances have flash but no substance, apart from the isolated contributions of the talented and experienced players.

One can only hope that a feeling for the actor as artist will come back into dominance in the theater. Even though production costs have multiplied in recent years, we look for an increase in the ranks of producers who still rest their case on acting rather than coaching. Profit there must be, if the producer is to survive; but it should not be squeezed out of the cast at the cost of pulling down the quality of the acting. Though a type player may be coached into giving an imitation of acting, the actor worthy of the name can put expressiveness into any part for which he is approximately well chosen. Public confidence in the theater may well begin to flourish again wherever synthetic presentations are dropped in favor of the real thing in acting.

London Concert Notes

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE Royal Philharmonic Society has given its last concert of the season, and not until Oct. 12 will the bust of Beethoven scowl at us again from its pedestal in front of the Queen's Hall platform. One has sometimes wondered if this bust—without which nobody can imagine the Philharmonic existing—is present to glare fiercely at the honorary committee of management when they choose the season's programs. This, conceivably, might account for a certain timidity . . . So far, practically all the works proposed for next season follow the rule of "Safety first." Ernst Toch, with his brilliant Piano Concerto, is a lone representative of the younger generation.

The outstanding event will be the performance of a new symphony (the eighth) by Sibelius, which was not finished in time for the concert on March 9. A work with the rather windy title of "The Tale the Pine Trees Knew," by Arnold Bax, is also down for a first performance. Let us hope that the tale the pine trees knew is one which we have not heard quite so often as some in the Philharmonic repertory. In any case it will be pleasant to hear the woodwind blowing through the pines and sniff the Baxian Celtic tang in the air. Among the choral works are Schubert's Mass in A flat, the Te Deum and "L'Enfance du Christ" of Berlioz, Debussy's "La Demoiselle Élue"; and in addition to these, one of Mahler's finest works, "Das Lied von der Erde."

The orchestra, as in the past season, will be Sir Thomas Beecham's London Philharmonic Orchestra, which is now easily the best in England. It has been very interesting to hear an orchestra in the making. Every fiddler knows that something happens to the finest old violin if it is left in a show case for a few years. When taken out again it does not fully reveal its quality, even to the greatest virtuoso, until it has been "played in," a process that often takes a long time. Orchestras, of course, are not put into museums—although one has heard some that deserve it—but the human element makes them more "sensitive" than any instrument, and time is needed before a conductor can get their best out of them. Sir Thomas Beecham has "played in" his orchestra in record time and at the last Philharmonic concert gave a classic performance of Schubert's Symphony in C. The only other pieces were Handel's Concerto Grosso in G major, No.1, and a "Rondo Veneziano" by Ilberando Pizzetti.

Pizzetti's attitude toward the technique of the composer's art has been defined as an enlightened and liberal conservatism, a definition that happily settles the limits of his "Rondo Veneziano." It is an agreeable work to the ear, and perhaps the enthusiasm of a liberal-conservative Philharmonic audience was not lessened by the flavor of folk music and the fact that listening needed no more effort than a free ride in a gondola. There was none of your troublesome Schönberg anfractuosity business. The most individual and delightful touches are found in the orchestration. Pizzetti, of course, leans most to the theater, and at a time when he found the symphonic form uncongenial he wrote: "Unable to create new forms, I had to accept those which already existed and which I felt were inimical and did violence to my own feelings." In this work, however, the violence seems to have been very gentle and dovelike.

Aircraftman Shaw—Colonel Lawrence of Arabia—is reported to have refused an offer of £10,000 from an American company to appear in a picture called "The Uncrowned King," dealing with Lawrence's Arabian adventures. Certain scenes for this film have already been shot in Palestine.

"The Green Pastures" will reach its thirteen hundredth performance in Easton, Penna., on May 13, and will then conclude a road tour of 34 weeks.

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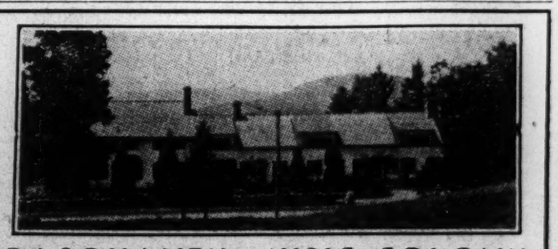

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INFORMATION
Address all communications to Robert Lawrence Weer, Director, 251 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

Western Clubs Winning in East

Pirates, Cardinals, Cubs in First Division of National League

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	13	4	.765
New York	12	6	.667
St Louis	10	10	.500
Chicago	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	8	10	.444
Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Boston	9	12	.429
Philadelphia	6	13	.316

Results May 6

Chicago 9, Boston 6 (13 innings).
All other games postponed.

Results May 7

Chicago 11, Boston 2.
Chicago 5, Boston 2.
New York 1, Cincinnati 0.
New York 5, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

One week of invasion on eastern territory has brought success to three of the four baseball clubs in the western half of the National League. Pittsburgh is at the top of the standing, just 1½ games ahead of the New York Giants, a position the Pirates held seven days ago. Opening their eastern trip in Philadelphia, the Pirates divided a pair of games with the Phillies, and then moved over to Brooklyn and won two straight from the Dodgers. The next seven days will see the leaders battling the Boston Braves and the Giants.

Two new faces climbed into the first division. They are St. Louis and Chicago. The Cards made a smart move over the week-end when they acquired Leo Durocher from the Cincinnati Reds, in a deal that also included five other players. Gabby Street's club has been playing winning ball in the East and the addition of Durocher will partly solve its troublesome infield problem. With Leo at short, Street can play Frisch at third, Hornsby at second and send the fast Pepper Martin back to the outfield. Incidentally, Martin's play during the past few days has been little short of sensational.

The Cubs won two contests from the Braves Sunday and took fourth place. Babe Herman is beginning to hit the ball again, which is good news to Chicago. After losing four straight to open their stay in the East, the Cubs turned around and defeated the Braves three times. The champions open a series in Brooklyn today and then move to Philadelphia.

The Dodgers and Braves dropped back into the second division during the last week, but as the race is close, there may be more changes soon in favor of the lower clubs. Brooklyn and Cincinnati are tied for fifth place, while the Braves are half a game behind in seventh. The Tribe leads Philadelphia by two games.

Sunday's deal with the Cardinals cost the Reds a good shortstop, but added strength to their pitching staff. Paul Derringer, who changed into a Cincinnati uniform, is a big right-hander with a blazing fast ball and everything that makes a winning pitcher. He had not been able to do much for the Cardinals this season, but a change of scenery may be just what he needs.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	21	12	.636
Portland	18	13	.581
Hollywood	19	14	.576
Los Angeles	18	14	.563
Oakland	18	14	.563
Missions	16	18	.471
Seattle	9	20	.310
San Francisco	10	24	.294

Results May 6

Hollywood 7, San Francisco 6.
Los Angeles at Missions (postponed).
Portland 12, Seattle 5.
Sacramento at Oakland (rain).

Results May 7

Hollywood 3, San Francisco 0.
Missions 16, Los Angeles 6.
Missions 3, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 8, Seattle 6.
Portland 5, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 7, Hollywood 6.
Sacramento 10, Oakland 0.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	13	8	.619
Baltimore	14	10	.583
Rochester	12	9	.571
Montreal	11	9	.550
Toronto	12	11	.522
Jersey City	8	10	.444
Albany	8	13	.381
Buffalo	6	14	.300

Results May 6

Albany 9, Buffalo 4.
Jersey City at Toronto (postponed).
Montreal 4, Baltimore 3.
Newark at Rochester (rain).

Results May 7

Buffalo 12, Albany 1.
Buffalo 3, Albany 0.
Montreal 7, Baltimore 3.
Montreal 4, Baltimore 0.
Newark 7, Rochester 6.
Newark 7, Rochester 2.

Huddersfield Win Rugby Cup

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Huddersfield captured the English Rugby Challenge Cup for the fourth time Saturday by winning a hard-fought final in the Wembley Stadium from Warrington, 21 to 17, before a crowd of 50,000. The game was the climax of an arduous elimination tourney. More than 30 teams sought the cup, emblematic of English professional Rugby supremacy. Huddersfield gained the final bracket by defeating Leeds, 30 to 8, while Warrington won its semifinal tilt from Swinton, 11 to 5. Huddersfield won the cup in 1913, 1915 and 1920, while Warrington gained the honors in 1905 and 1907. Warrington lost to Swinton in 1928.

Cardinals and Reds Trade

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds have traded Shortstop Leo Durocher and Pitchers John Ogden and Frank (Dutch) Henry to the St. Louis Cardinals for Pitchers Paul Derringer and Allyn Stout and Infielder Earl (Sparky) Adams. No cash was involved. The deal was regarded as of distinct advantage to both clubs, with the Reds perhaps the chief gainers. The addition of Durocher, a fine fielder, plugs up the Cardinals' one glaring infield weakness, while the Reds not only strengthen a weak pitching staff but also gain a useful utility infielder in Adams.

Cantrell to Baltimore

TORONTO, May 8 (AP)—Guy Cantrell, pitching ace of the Toronto club of the International League for the last five years, has been sold to the Baltimore Orioles of the same circuit.

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British Association Football Final Standing

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	25	8	9	118	61	58
Aston Villa	23	8	11	92	67	54
Sheffield Wed.	21	9	12	80	68	51
West Bromwich A.	20	9	13	83	70	49
Newcastle United.	22	5	15	71	63	49
Leeds United	18	11	13	59	63	47
Portsmouth	18	7	15	74	76	43
Sheffield United.	17	9	16	74	80	43
Everton	16	9	17	81	74	41
Sunderland	15	10	17	63	80	40
Birmingham	14	11	17	57	57	39
Liverpool	14	11	17	79	94	39
Blackburn Rovers.	14	10	18	76	102	38
Manchester City.	16	5	21	68	71	37
Middlesbrough	14	9	19	63	73	37
Chelsea	14	7	21	63	73	35
Leicester City	11	13	18	75	89	35
Wolverhampt'n W.	13	9	20	80	96	35
Bolton Wanderers.	12	9	21	78	92	33
Blackpool	14	5	23	69	85	33

Second Division

Stoke City	25	6	11	78	39	56
Tottenham Hotsp.	20	15	7	96	51	55
Fulham	20	10	12	78	65	50
Bury	20	9	13	84	59	49
Nottingh'm Forest.	17	15	10	67	59	49
Manchester Unit.	15	13	14	71	68	43
Millwall Athletic.	16	11	15	59	57	43
Bradford	17	8	17	77	71	42
Preston North E.	16	10	16	74	70	42
Swansea Town	19	4	19	80	54	42
Bradford City	14	13	15	65	61	41
Southampton	18	5	19	66	66	41
Plymouth Argyle	16	9	17	63	67	41
Grimsby Town	14	13	15	79	84	41
Notts County	15	10	17	67	78	40
Port Vale	14	10	18	66	78	38
Oldham Athletic	15	8	19	67	80	38
Lincoln City	12	13	17	72	87	37
Burnley	11	14	17	67	79	36
West Ham United.	13	9	20	75	93	35
Chesterfield	12	10	20	61	84	34
Charlton Athletic.	12	7	23	60	91	31

Third Division—Northern Section

Hull City	26	7	9	100	45	59
Wrexham	24	9	9	106	51	57
Stockport County.	21	12	9	99	58	54
Chester	22	8	12	94	66	52
Walsall	19	10	13	75	58	48
Doncaster Rovers.	17	14	11	77	79	48
Gateshead	19	9	14	78	67	47
Barnsley	19	8	15	93	80	46
Barrow	18	7	17	80	80	43
Crewe Alexandra.	20	3	19	80	84	43
Tranmere Rovers.	17	8	17	70	66	42
Southport	17	7	18	70	67	41
Accrington St'nl'y.	15	10	17	78	76	40
Hartlepools Unit'd.	16	7	19	87	116	39
Halifax Town	18	8	19	71	90	38
Mansfield Town	14	7	21	84	100	35
Rotherham Unit.	14	6	22	60	84	34
Rochdale	13	7	22	58	80	33
Carlisle United.	13	7	22	51	75	33
York City	13	6	23	72	92	32
New Brighton	11	10	21	63	88	32
Darlington	10	8	24	66	109	29

Third Division—Southern Section

Brentford	26	10	6	90	49	62
Exeter City	24	10	8	88	48	58
Norwich City	22	13	7	88	55	57
Reading	19	13	10	103	71	51
Crystal Palace	19	8	15	78	64	46
Coventry City	19	6	17	106	77	44
Gillingham	18	8	16	72	61	44
Northampton'n T.	18	8	16	76	66	44
Torquay United	16	12	14	72	67	44
Bristol Rovers	15	14	13	61	56	44
Watford	16	12	14	66	63	44
Brighton & H. A.	17	8	17	66	65	42
Southend United.	15	11	16	65	82	41
Luton Town	13	12	16	73	78	38
Bristol City	12	13	17	83	90	37
Queen's P. Rang.	13	11	18	72	87	37
Aldershot Town.	13	10	19	61	72	36
Bournemouth	12	12	18	60	81	36
Cardiff City	12	7	23	69	99	31
Clapton Orient	8	13	21	59	83	29
Newport County.	11	7	24	61	105	29
Swindon Town	9	11	22	60	105	29

Scottish League—First Division

Glasgow Rangers.	26	10	2	113	43	62
Motherwell	27	5	6	114	53	59
Heart of Mid'th'n	21	8	9	84	51	50
Celtic	20	8	10	75	44	48
St. Johnstone	17	10	11	70	55	44
Aberdeen	18	6	14	85	58	42
St. Mirren	18	6	14	73	60	42
Hamilton	18	6	14	90	73	42
Queen's Park	17	7	14	78	77	41
Partick Thistle	17	6	15	75	55	40
Falkirk	15	6	17	70	70	36
Clyde	15	5	18	69	75	35
Third Lanark	14	7	17	70	80	35
Kilmarnock	13	9	16	72	86	35
Dundee	12	9	17	66	77	33
Ayr United	13	4	21	62	95	30
Cowdenbeath	1	5	23	65	111	25
Airdrieonians	10	3	25	55	112	23
Greenock Morton.	6	9	23	49	97	21
East Stirlingshire	7	3	28	65	115	17

Second Division

Hibernians	25	4	5	80	29	54
Queen of the So.	20	9	5	93	59	49
Dunfermline Ath.	20	7	7	89	44	47
Stenhousemuir	18	6	10	67	58	42
Albion Rovers	19	2	13	82	57	40
Raith Rovers	16	4	14	83	67	37
East Fife	15	4	15	86	80	34
King's Park	13	8	13	85	80	34
Dumbarton	14	6	14	69	67	34
Arbroath	14	5	15	65	62	33
Alloa Athletic	14	5	15	60	58	33
St. Bernard	13	6	15	67	64	32
Dundee United	14	4	16	65	67	32
Forfar Athletic	12	4	18	68	87	28
Brechin City	11	4	19	65	95	26
Leith Athletic	10	5	19	43	81	25
Montrose	8	5	21	63	89	21
Edinburgh City	4	4	26	39	133	12

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—The English League soccer season came to a close Saturday with little interest in the final matches as nearly all the places previously had been decided.

The Arsenal, although losing Saturday to Sheffield United, 3 to 1, finished the campaign in first place in the first division of the English League, four points ahead of Aston Villa, which won its last game from Derby County, 2 to 0. Sheffield Wednesday finished third in the division, West Bromwich Albion fourth, Newcastle United fifth and Huddersfield Town sixth.

Bolton Wanderers and Blackpool were dropped from the first division despite their victories Saturday and Stoke City and Tottenham Hotspur moved up from the second division to take their places. Stoke finished off its season with 4-to-1 victory over Bradford City to take the second division championship.

Chesterfield and Charlton Athletic dropped out of the second division to make way for the third division winners, Brentford in the southern section and Hull City in the northern. Swindon, in the southern section, and Darlington, in the northern, are dropped.

Navy Spurt Beats Cornell

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 8 (AP)—Rowing brilliantly in almost record time, United States Naval Academy's varsity crew came from behind to defeat Cornell's eight in their brush over the choppy Severn River here Saturday. After trailing by half a length for the first mile, the Midshipmen challenged in the last half mile, came abreast with but quarter of a mile left, and pulled ahead to win by one-fourth of a length. The Navy time was 7m. 38s., which came within eight seconds of equaling the record set by Harvard's crew in 1917. In a preliminary brush, the Navy plebes lost to Cornell's freshmen by two lengths after Richard Gray, plebe stroke, caught a crab and threw the crew off its stride. The Cornell time was 7m. 56s.

Foreign Cyclists Triumph

TORONTO, May 8 (AP)—Alfred Letourner of France and Gerard Debaets of Belgium Saturday night won Toronto's six-day bicycle race. The Franco-Belgium combination, victors in the recent Montreal race, won by three laps. The veterans called upon all their strategy to withstand repeated challenges from the giant William (Torchy) Peden of Victoria and his diminutive partner, Jules Audy of Montreal, and the Canadians could do no better than second, three laps behind the winners. Third place, another two lengths back, went to Reggie Fielding of Toronto and Harry Horan of Newark.

Cincinnati Signs Quinn

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Jack Quinn, veteran spitball pitcher released last week by the Brooklyn Dodgers, has been signed by the Cincinnati Reds. If the 47-year-old boxman, one of the three spitball pitchers in baseball, makes good with the Reds he will round out 30 years of playing in organized baseball. He played his first major league ball with the Yankees in 1909 after five years in the minors.

Italy Wins Soccer Match

FLORENCE, Italy, May 8 (AP)—Italy defeated Czechoslovakia, 2 to 0, in an elimination match for the European Soccer Cup yesterday.

Champions Lose Lead for Spell

Yankees Defeat Indians and Jump Right Back, However

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	13	7	.650
Cleveland	13	8	.619
Washington	12	8	.600
Chicago	12	8	.600
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
St. Louis	7	14	.333
Boston	6	13	.316

Results May 6

Cleveland 7, New York 6.
Washington 8, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 6.
Boston at Chicago, postponed.

Results May 7

Cleveland 7, New York 6.
New York 8, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 10, Washington 9.
Washington 6, Detroit 2.
Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, postponed.

For the first time this season, the New York Yankees dropped out of first place yesterday in the American League race, but about three hours after this happened they were back in the lead again. Playing in Cleveland, the world baseball champions lost the opening game of a double-header to the Indians and for a brief period the Cleveland club had possession of top position in the standing. Charlie Ruffing beat the Indians in the second game, however, and everything was fine from a New York standpoint.

The Yanks have played five games in the West during the past seven days and lost three of them. After dividing two contests with Detroit, the champs dropped two out of three to the Indians.

Playing at home, the Indians won four out of five during the week. Earl Averill has been pounding the ball in recent games, while the club's pitching is something to talk about.

Washington and Chicago are tied for third place in the race, the White Sox dropping back when the Indians moved up. Poor weather conditions kept the Sox from playing their full quota of games during the seven days, but they did win two and lose the same number. Evar Swanson and Al Simmons are leading the Chicago attack. The Senators have been in the West all week meeting the Indians and Detroit Tigers. Their next assignment is against St. Louis, and then comes Chicago.

Although the percentages have been altered, the second division is unchanged as far as positions go. Detroit leads the lower half of the circuit, followed by Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston. Philadelphia seems to be the only club out of place in the second division at the present time, although the A's have shown very little in the way of strength since the season began. There is strength there, however, if Connie Mack can ever get it working together.

Harvard and Yale Win League Baseball Games

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	6	1	.857
Harvard	3	1	.750
Yale	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	2	3	.400
Pennsylvania	2	5	.286
Princeton	0	3	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Results May 6

Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 2.
Yale 9, Dartmouth 4.

In a game in which home runs featured, Harvard defeated Pennsylvania, 3 to 2, Saturday at Soldiers Field, Boston, before some 4000 spectators. The victory kept Harvard in second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing. Penn's two runs resulted from homers by W. S. Shanahan '34, on the first pitched ball of the game, and M. W. Hemeon '33 in the sixth. C. J. Nevin '34, Harvard catcher, hit a home run in the fifth. Although Penn hit safely 10 times, E. F. Loughlin Jr. '34, Crimson pitcher, kept them well scattered.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	3	10	0
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries—Loughlin and Nevin; Kelly, Sked and Trerotola. Losing pitcher—Kelly. Umpires—Gardella and Casey. Time—1h. 45m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 8—Dartmouth lost its second Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game in as many days when Yale was the victor by a 9-to-4 score here Saturday. The Blue scored six runs in the first inning, taking advantage of the wildness of Robert J. Miller '34 who walked 12, hit one and uncorked four wild pitches before he was relieved in the seventh by Capt. Thomas Maskilleson '33, regular third baseman. George F. Parker '33 went the distance for Yale and was never in difficulty after being presented with a 6-to-0 lead. A smash into the bleachers by Jacob K. Edwards '34, which was held to a double by the ground rules, was the longest hit of the day. Philip C. Klein '35, Yale catcher, was the fielding star, with two sensational catches.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	8	3
Dartmouth	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	11	4

Batteries—G. Parker and Klein for Yale; Miller, Maskilleson and Clark for Dartmouth. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Kelleher and Couture. Time—2h. 30m.

Dorothy Round Beats Helen Jacobs in Final

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 8 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, United States tennis champion who hopes to add both the French and Wimbledon titles to her collection this year, started her European invasion rather inauspiciously as she lost Saturday to Dorothy E. Round, England's second ranking player, in the final of the British hard court championship. The scores were: 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

It was Miss Jacobs's first tournament play since last summer, however, and on her way to the final she defeated two formidable opponents in Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall and Mary F. Heeley, top ranking English star.

Miss Round, a member of the 1932 Wightman Cup team and a probable selection for the 1933 team, had too many strokes for the American titleholder and settled down after a shaky start to completely outplay Miss Jacobs.

As Miss Jacobs chopped her way to victory in the first set the galleries resigned themselves to seeing another title go to the United States but Miss Round started volleying in the second set, going to the net at every opportunity and soon had Miss Jacobs on the run.

The American girl rallied for a time in the third set and attempted to go to the net herself, but Miss Round neatly passed her and drove the ball to the corners for telling points for her first important tournament victory.

Southern California Defeats Stanford, 72-58

LOS ANGELES, May 8 (AP)—In a dual meet which resulted in one world's record being eclipsed and another tied, the University of Southern California track and field team gained revenge over Stanford Saturday, defeating the Indians by 72 to 58 before 10,000 persons. Two weeks ago Stanford defeated the Trojans 67 to 64.

William N. Graber '33, University of Southern California pole vaulter whose application is on file for a world's record of 14ft. 4⅝in., cleared 14ft. 2⅞, which is one inch higher than the present recognized mark.

United States Team Wins 5-0

MEXICO CITY, May 8 (AP)—The United States has completed its conquest of Mexico's Davis Cup tennis players with an aggregate loss of only three sets. Victories for Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Clifford S. Sutter in the last two singles matches yesterday gave the United States the series, 5 matches to 0, and qualified the team for the second round of North American zone competition against either Canada or Cuba. Although visibly affected by a 92-degree temperature, Allison defeated Eduardo Mestre in straight sets, 6—0, 9—7, 6—2, but Sutter was forced to overcome gallant resistance from Dr Ricardo Tapia to win, 6—1, 2—6, 7—5, 6—1, in the series' one closely-fought duel. Tapia made an excellent showing in taking two sets from the New Orleans star. He also had taken a set from Allison in the opening singles match Friday. Sutter's victory over Esteban Reyes on Friday and the series-clinching triumph of George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn over Alfonso Unda and Mestre in doubles Saturday, came in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5.

Baltimore Wins at Lacrosse

GREENWICH, Conn., May 8 (AP)—Boston defeated New York, 14 to 0, and Baltimore won from Philadelphia, 5 to 1, yesterday in the final matches of the intercity tournament of the United States Women's Lacrosse Association. Boston showed an unbreakable defense during the game against New York. Fanny Curtis starred for the victors with five goals to her credit. The opening matches Saturday saw Philadelphia win from New York, 10 to 1, and Baltimore defeat Boston, 8 to 5. The matches were played on Greenwich Academy field in the rain, which made ground conditions unfavorable. The gallery was small, most of the spectators being in automobiles parked by the field. The Saturday feature was the match between Boston and Baltimore. Elizabeth Bonthron and Evelyn Gliddan starred for the latter and Betty Richy and Jane Adair for Boston.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	10	6	.760
Birmingham	17	8	.680
New Orleans	12	11	.607
Atlanta	13	12	.520
Nashville	11	14	.440
Chattanooga	10	14	.417
Little Rock	6	17	.261
Knoxville	6	17	.261

Results May 6

Atlanta 4, Memphis 0.
Knoxville 2, Little Rock 0.
Nashville 11, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 1.

Results May 7

Atlanta 4, Memphis 3.
Birmingham 4, Nashville 1.
Knoxville 2, Little Rock 1.
Little Rock 4, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 9, Atlanta 5.
New Orleans 5, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 7, Chattanooga 6.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 5, Trinity 0.
Boston C. 5, Alumni 3.
Boston U. 7, Brown 1.
Carleton 7, Upper Iowa T. 6.
Clark 8, Worcester P. I. 4.
Clarkson 8, Syracuse 7.
Dayton 14, Earlham 1.
Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 2.
Illinois 14, Ohio State 4.
Lowell T. S. 9, New Hampshire 1.
Maine 4, Colby 3.
Mass. State 5, Conn. State 3.
Michigan 12, Chicago 2.
Minnesota 8, Wisconsin 3.
Missouri 9, Washington 5.
Providence 5, Holy Cross 2.
Rhode Island 8, Panzer 1.
Tufts 8, Bowdoin 4.
Vermont 7, Springfield 3.
Western State 4, Ohio 0.
Wisconsin 15, Minnesota 3.
Yale 9, Dartmouth 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Milwaukee	11	6	.647
Columbus	11	8	.579
Minneapolis	9	8	.529
Louisville	9	10	.474
Toledo	9	10	.474
Indianapolis	8	9	.471
Kansas City	9	12	.429
St. Paul	8	11	.421

Results May 6

Columbus 8, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 10.
St. Paul 14, Louisville 5.
Toledo at Milwaukee (postponed).

Results May 7

Toledo 9, Milwaukee 3.
Milwaukee 2, Toledo 1.
Columbus 12, Kansas City 11.

Shotput Record Features Meet

BATON ROUGE, La., May 8 (AP)—Louisiana State University swept to an 82-to-38 victory over Tulane in their dual track meet Saturday with a world record-bettering shotput of 52ft. 8¼in. by the giant Jack Torrance. Torrance, 265-pound all-around athlete, tossed the shot three-eighths of an inch beyond the recorded world mark of 52ft. 7¾in. established by K. Heljasz of Poland. Brother Peter of New Orleans, vice-president of the Southern A. A. U., officially attested the throw.

Greenleaf Wins Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—E. Ralph Greenleaf and Andrew Ponzi split the last two blocks of their pocket billard series Saturday, but the title went to Greenleaf, who led the contest by 1235 to 890 points. The champion won the Saturday afternoon contest, 125 to 33 in six innings, with a high run of 70 against the loser's 14. In the evening Ponzi prevailed, winning 125 to 77 in 20 innings. Ponzi's high run was 43 and Greenleaf's 23.

Two Women Golfers Top List

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, United States champion in 1931, and Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches are placed at scratch on the 1933 handicap list of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association. The list includes the names of 338 players. Mrs. Martha Parker Amend of Westchester Hills, the 1932 metropolitan champion, was not placed on the handicap list due to her failure to fill in and return her handicap blank.

College Tennis Results

Boston College 8, Conn. State 1.
Colby 6, Maine 3.
Iowa 4, Wisconsin 2.
North Carolina 9, Brown 0.
Northwestern 6, Michigan 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Yale 3.
Springfield 8, Clark 0.
Tufts 6, Bowdoin 3.
Union 8, Middlebury 1.
Williams 9, Rutgers 0.
West Point 6, Columbia 3.

College Golf Results

Amherst 6, M. T. T. 0.
Bowdoin 4, Tufts 2.
Dartmouth 9, Holy Cross 0.
Georgetown 5, Williams 4.
Illinois 9, Northwestern 9.
Middlebury 6, Union 0.
Penn. State 3, Lafayette 3.
Pennsylvania 6, Brown 3.
West Point 5, Lehigh 4.
Yale 7½, Princeton 1½.

Ireland and Denmark Divide

COPENHAGEN, May 8 (AP)—Ireland and Denmark split even in the first two singles matches of their Davis Cup tennis tie yesterday. G. Lyttleton Rogers, giant Irishman, defeated E. Ulrich, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, but Jacobsen squared the score by defeating T. E. Vagn, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, 6—3.

Harvard Field Men Win Meet for Crimson

Scoring heavily in the field events, Harvard defeated Princeton, 79 1-3 to 55 2-3, in their track and field meet in the Harvard Stadium, at Soldiers Field, Saturday. Points were evenly divided in the eight track events, but Harvard outscored the Tigers 43 1-2 to 19 2-3 in the field.

Edward E. Calvin '35 and John H. Dean '34 were the individual stars for Harvard and William R. Bonthron '34 featured for Princeton. Calvin scored 13 points with firsts in the running broad jump and 200-meter dash and a second in the 100-meter dash. Dean and Bonthron were double winners. Bonthron won the 1500 and 800-meter runs, while Dean won the shotput and discus.

Dual meet records went when Dean hurled the discus 146ft. 4 5-8in. and when James A. McWilliams '35 of Princeton pole-vaulted 13ft. 3 1-8in. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by Capt. D. D. Johnson '33 (P.); E. E. Calvin '35 (H.), second; J. P. Serfas '34 (P.), third. Time—10⅝s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by E. E. Calvin '35 (H.); Capt. D. D. Johnson '33 (P.), second; J. P. Serfas '34 (P.), third. Time—21⅝s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by G. S. Johnston Jr. '33 (P.); Capt. N. P. Dodge Jr. '33 (H.), second; T. F. Locke '35 (H.), third. Time—49¼s.

800-Meter Run—Won by W. R. Bonthron '34 (P.); J. M. Morse '34 (H.), second; J. B. White '34 (H.), third. Time—1m. 54s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by W. R. Bonthron '34 (P.); A. B. Hallowell '34 (H.), second; C. F. Woodard '35 (H.), third. Time—4m. 2s.

3000-Meter Run—Won by Arthur Foote 2d '33 (H.); H. H. Walker '33 (P.), second; J. S. Hayes '33 (H.), third. Time—8m. 51⅘s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by G. J. Willock Jr. '35 (P.); J. C. Grady '33 (H.), second; H. R. Withington '35 (H.), third. Time—15⅗s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by J. C. Grady '33 (H.); J. P. Okie '33 (P.), second; J. J. Hayes Jr. '34 (H.), third. Time—24⅖s.

Running High Jump—Won by Luther Scheffy '35 (H.), 5ft. 9in.; A. M. Combrinck-Graham Jr. '33 (P.), E. B. Murray '35 (P.) and J. J. Healey Jr. '34 (H.), tied for second, 5ft. 7in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. E. Calvin '35 (H.) 22ft. 3¼in.; W. L. Hasler '34 (H), second, 21ft. 8⅝in.; W. M. Weaver Jr. '34 (P), third, 21ft.

Pole Vault—Won by J. A. McWilliams '35 (P), 13ft. 3½in.; Francis Schumann '35 (H), second, 12ft. 11¾in.; J. B. Bogart Jr. '34 (P), third, 12ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. H. Dean '34 (H), 47ft. 1⅝in.; Harrison Garrett '33 (P), second, 44ft. 8⅝in.; J. B. Bogart Jr. '34 (P), third, 43ft. 2¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Alfred Kidder 2d '33 (H), 157ft. 4in.; K. I. Lingle '33 (P), second, 150ft. 8½in; J. J. Healey Jr. '34 (H), third, 139ft 11in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. H. Dean, '34 (H), 146ft. 4⅝in.; Harrison Garrett '33 (P), second, 138ft. 9¾in.; J. J. Healey Jr. '34 (H), third, 133ft. 8¼in

Javelin Throw—Won by H. W. Huntington '34 (H), 177ft. 7in.; R. F. Estes '34 (H), second, 171ft 4½in.; R. D. Hiallard '34 (P), third, 167ft. 6in.

College Track Results

Amherst 76, Haverford 50.
Annapolis 81 2-3, W. and M. 44 1-3.
Bucknell 74, Juniata 52.
Cornell 90, Colgate 24½, Syracuse 20½.
Dartmouth 67½, Columbia 38, Brown 29½.
Drexel 78 2-3, Susquehanna 47 1-3.
Elmhurst 78½, Wheaton 52½.
Hamilton 87½, Rochester 43 1-3.
Harvard 79½, Princeton 55 2-3.
Illinois College 71, Knox 63.
Indiana 73½, Illinois 57½, Purdue 42.
Jamestown College 78½, Minot T. 50½.
Dickinson N. 30.
Lehigh 73, Swarthmore 53.
MacAlester 63, Hamline 38.
Maine 78½, M. I. T. 56½.
Marquette 76¼, Wisconsin 63¾.
Michigan State 77, Notre Dame 74.
Michigan 83 1-3, Ohio State 51 2-3.

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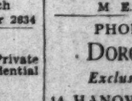
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Daily Features

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Fuel with a "bouquet"—
is offered by an Amarillo (Texas) gas company. An odorant vaporized into its distribution pipes daily is designed to give the gas a penetrating but harmless odor, making it easy to detect leaks.

Graduating by mail—
was the experience of boys and girls of Whitesboro, Okla., who received their diplomas by mail, when high water for two weeks prevented pupils from attending the annual exercises.

Arthur Bagley—
conductor of calisthenics, is perhaps the ranking continuous radiocaster. He has been on the air every morning for the last nine years and has presented more than 2500 programs.

The bicycle is booming—
in popularity in England. It is claimed that some of the new tandems, equipped with six and eight gears, are capable of doing 40 miles an hour.

The deepest oil well—
in the United States is at Bakersfield, Calif., where an oil drilling crew plumbed a depth of 10,440 feet. This record is surpassed by a 10,587-foot well in Mexico.

Hume, Ohio—
founded 150 years ago, has never sold beer or cigarettes, although there is no local law to forbid their sale.

25,000,000 visitors—
are expected at the Chicago world fair during the show season from June until November.

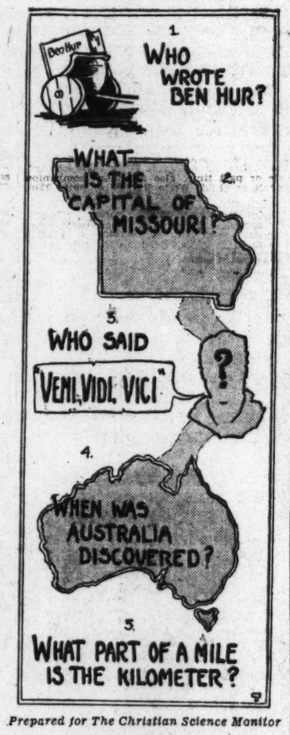
Red flares—
must be burned by an operator of a truck that becomes stalled on Indiana highways.

Clothing—
accounted for half of the 5,000,000 bales of cotton consumed in the United States in 1932.

In horseshoe pitching—
the stakes are set 40 feet apart for men and 30 feet apart for women.

7500 feet—
is the average length of a feature motion picture.

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Red-Letter Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa

THE air was filled with shrieks and laughter of happy-faced school children, flying gay and gaudy balloons at a large railway station.

An official of the road informed a group of onlookers that a loyal, unselfish school-teacher of the city had realized that the children in her room, who were between the ages of six and nine, had never enjoyed some of the simple pleasures; most of them, in fact, had never ridden on a steam train. So, with the thought always of what she could do for "her children," she visited the general offices of the railroad to see what could be worked out to give the children a ride on a train with a "real engine."

The officials arranged for her to take the children—about 35 of them—to a near-by town by interurban, at which point they boarded a limited train and rode into the city.

On their arrival at the station in their home city another surprise awaited them, for here, through the thoughtfulness of a kind-hearted official, candy and bright-colored balloons were given to them, all of which made the morning a red-letter day in the lives of these children.

Rime-O-Grams No. 113

Capes and Headlands

Published April 10
Answers

1.
How hopeful the sound
Of its name to the ears,
As to seamen its bulk
Off the mainland appears.
(Cape of Good Hope)

2.
The same stormy waters
Around its point curled
When the famous explorer
Encircled the world.
(Cape Horn)

3.
A Pacific coast cape
Rises out of the mist,
Which without any doubt
Has the blarney stone kissed.
(Cape Flattery)

4.
It seems to be saying
To sailors, "Take care;
Carolina's smooth coast
Often covers a snare."
(Cape Lookout)

5.
A New England cape
Is shaped like a hook;
Suggesting a fish—
Which please hand to the cook.
(Cape Cod)

Winners

Mrs. C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
F. Tapley, Ocean Park, Maine.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
Mrs. A. Z. Weise, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. B. Sylvester, Inglewood, Calif.
C. F. Claar, New York City.
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C. Alpers, New York City.
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The Schiereck Family, Kirkwood, Mo.
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Mrs. G. R. Waggener, Decatur, Ill.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Miss Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Floricultural note suggests "lady slippers" surrounded by Dutchmen's "breeches." So the trousers-for ladies idea hits gardening, too.

Atlanta Constitution: The only jig-saw puzzle that nobody has yet been able to assemble correctly is the map of Europe.

Roanoke Times: Japan has withdrawn from the League of Nations. Well, we don't think they would have won the pennant if they had stayed in.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss and I had a fine tug of war today—
When I'd get a good strong hold, he'd lift me clear off the ground—
And swing me around and around—
Then he'd stop and let me get a fresh hold—
After which he'd swing me around again—oh, Boy! but it was fun!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHOEVER it was who searched the heavens with his telescope and found no God would not have found the human mind if he had searched the brain with a microscope.
—SANTAYANA

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 2, 128, 183, 192, 368, 386, 404, 409, 417

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE founders of New England, Pilgrim and Puritan alike, brought a love of music into the wilderness; but the severest of the Puritans at first held that music in church should be made only in the heart, not audibly. Some would allow only professing Christians to sing the hymns, the others joining in the "amen." When the choir had run away with the tune, and left the people gasping, a deacon might rise and say: "Now the people of God will sing," then "line out" another psalm. Still later, Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, who might be expected to have an ear for discord, complained of the treble "flourishings," opposed by the long holds of other singers, as making a combined "howling" and "a tittering up and down."

The Rev. John Cotton, for whose English town Boston was named, came to the rescue in 1647 with a tract named "Singing of Psalms a Gospel Ordinance." This put music in its right place in church and home. The first Psalter printed in New England was The Bay State Psalm Book, 1640. An edition with tunes, based on Playford's Psalter (London), was later printed in England and in Scotland.

The first American composer, as Lorenz tells, was William Billings of Boston (1748-1800). He was a little man with an enormous voice, a tanner, much esteemed by Samuel Adams. His "New England Psalm Singing" (1770) had for motto: "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise!" His tunes were his own, and they fitted the feeling of the words; they were singable.

Billings loved fugues, and praised them thus: "Now the solemn bass demands our attention, next the manly tenor, now the lofty counter, now the volatile treble. Now here, now there, now here again. O ecstatic! Rush on, ye sons of harmony!" Samuel Holyoke, however, was proud to be the first who omitted "fuguing pieces" (from his Harmonia Americana) "because they made a jargon of the words."

Here was the first note sounded of the truly congregational idea of church singing, which is described by Lorenz as democratic, not ecclesiastical; suited to the words; varied in style, with many three and six-pulse meters; having measures with notes of different lengths, and even slurred notes!

All this prepared the way for Lowell Mason (1792-1872) who is represented in the hymnal by nine tunes and arrangements. Born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, his first work was based on the sacred melodies of William Gardner. The Händel and Haydn Society of Boston—today still famous for its oratorio singing—published Mason's book in 1822. He was a president of the society, head of the Academy of Music, and first supervisor of public school singing. He brought out books for singing schools, which had been organized as early as 1720. In most states, singing school was both a social and a musical function well into the last century. The people gathered to find pleasure in their own singing, rather than in listening to others. Josef Hoffman has lately warned us that people who are "hearers only" of music, and not its makers, lose the sense of music. The groups that gather in homes and churches to familiarize themselves with the new hymnal revive this old-time happy association.

Mason used English folk songs and English glees, with airs and choruses from the classics. Lorenz asks, "Why should all hymn tunes be cast in the same mold?" The modern music in the Hymnal clearly answers, "They should not be." Mason adopted from Händel the splendid first phrase of the tune Antioch, No. 417, where the descending scale utters the words, "Joy to the world, the Lord is come!" His "Watchman," No. 368, illustrates the free rhythm and energy of his music; and his Bethany, No. 192, its popular appeal. The rest, as Nos. 2, 128, 183, 386, 404, 409, variously illustrate his general quality of singableness.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

The Drum-Major Who Muffed His Catch.

Had His Lesson

Will Rogers was once reproved by the newspapers for pretending to be Calvin Coolidge speaking on the radio. The reproof annoyed Will, who said:

"Imagine any intelligent radio listener thinking that I was Coolidge! Believe me, the next time I go on the air I'll imitate Abraham Lincoln, but before I start I'll certainly say, 'This isn't Lincoln speaking.'"
—*Boston Transcript.*

For the Scrapbook

Lore of Many Lands

Continual cheerfulness is a sign of wisdom.

Would you be strong, conquer yourself.

Content is more than a kingdom.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

One of these days is none of these days.

If a man deceives me once, shame on him; if he deceives me twice, shame on me.

Good deeds remain, all things else perish.

Nothing is profitable which is dishonest.

He who is afraid of doing too much always does too little.

You may pay more for your schooling than your learning is worth.

One should not put too many eggs under one hen.

Every "maybe" hath a "maybe not."

Everyone must row with the oars he has.

A good example is the best sermon.

We should never remember the benefits conferred nor forget the favors received.

Follow the wise few rather than the vulgar many.

We shall never have friends if we expect to have them without faults.

Whatever is given to the poor is laid up in heaven.

All things proclaim the existence of God.

An honest countenance is the best passport.

Hope is as cheap as despair.

Were everyone to sweep before his own house every street would be clean.

The more a man knows the more he is inclined to be modest.

When men speak ill of thee, live so that nobody will believe them.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Misplaced modifiers (C. W.) — A phase of this subject — "fickle" or "squinting" modifier — was discussed in this department in the issue of May 5. It was pointed out that a modifier applicable to two members of a sentence should not be placed between them. For example: "I told her *when the clock struck* I would go." (Recast: "I told her I would go when the clock struck.")

The broad rule is that a modifier —word, phrase, or clause—should be so placed that the reader cannot fail to connect it with the member it modifies. Carelessness in observing this rule often results in ludicrous statements:

Please report any inattention on the part of the waitresses to the proprietor. (Recast: "Please report to the proprietor . . .")

A judge can tell if a witness is lying better than a lawyer. (Recast: "A judge can tell better than a lawyer if . . .")

The defendant was indicted for rum running by the grand jury. (Recast: "The defendant was indicted by the grand jury for . . .")

He is going back to Illinois where he was raised this spring. (Recast: "He is going back this spring to Illinois . . .")

I walked out into the garden as the sun rose and sat down. (Recast: "As the sun rose, I walked out . . .")

Then there is the classic warning:

No person or persons shall shoot any object upon the public highways except deputy sheriffs! (Recast: "No person or persons except deputy sheriffs . . .")

Perhaps the worst offender is "only":

I only get ten dollars a week. (Recast: "I get only . . .")

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The New Outlook in Britain

THE formation of the National Government in Britain in 1931 was an experiment designed to cope with a crisis. The people expected a great deal from this Ministry of all the talents. Just as Americans have looked to President Roosevelt to approach unfamiliar problems with a fresh untrammeled view and act with speed as the situation demanded, so Britons, in August, 1931, looked to Mr. MacDonald's Government and gave it a free hand.

The comparative quietness of political life in England from that time to this might lead one to suppose that that Government has succeeded in expressing the national will, and that it is doing, in fact, what it was expected to do. The small Labor opposition remains ineffectual. The section of Liberals who have broken away from support of the Ministry has made little or no headway in the country. Mr. MacDonald, still calling himself a representative of Labor, remains the head of a Government predominantly Conservative, and Sir John Simon, still calling himself a Liberal, remains its Foreign Minister. Not only is this Ministry still firmly intrenched, but no alternative is visible on the political horizon.

Yet public opinion has moved far and fast since 1931. There are indications that it has moved much farther and faster than the Government. The thought of the nation has developed steadily in response to the march of events. Today there is increasing consciousness of the fact that the remedies needed now are not merely different from those needed less than two years ago, but in some directions exactly opposite.

Then it seemed that an essentially "conservative" policy was necessary to avert the consequences of reckless Socialist finance. Economy became the fashion. Its spread caused a tightening of purses, a reduction of consumption, and so, of course, a further diminution of employment. The Bank of England was as cautious as the Treasury, and money, tightly held, ceased to fertilize industry. British financial credit was completely restored. But British industry was worse off.

The difficulty is that a Government expressly appointed to carry out a policy of caution is not one peculiarly fitted to show daring and initiative. But daring and initiative are what British public opinion today demands. The feeling is that Britain is now in position to display these qualities in her policy both at home and abroad. The soundness of her finance being now amply demonstrated, many urge that she is strong enough to depart from methods of extreme caution, and to provide encouragement for industry by suspending the sinking fund on debt capital, reducing taxation, and perhaps even embarking on Mr. Keynes's bold scheme of loans on constructive work to set the wheels of industry going.

There are those who think that Britain should not wait for a rise of prices in America, but should give a lead to the world by forcing a higher price level among all countries on the sterling basis.

The same current of feeling which is impatient with the essentially "conservative" policy at home leads also to strong criticism of a Government which is felt to be too conservative (in the political sense) in its policy abroad. There is no nation in the world which is more determinedly pacifist in its attitude today than Great Britain. But that attitude, it is felt, has not been adequately expressed at the Disarmament Conference, and the mystery of the "Four Power pact" has caused acute irritation.

In regard to Japan, public opinion would have strongly supported the Government if it had taken up a much more emphatic attitude in its denunciation of the Manchurian war, and the threatening line adopted toward Russia met with by no means unanimous approval in the House of Commons.

The tendency of a democratic government is often to lag behind public opinion. But it should not be forgotten that the popular feeling which is asserting itself behind the Government of Britain, and pushing it on, is all in favor, first, of peaceful and conciliatory measures, and, second, of bold constructive measures based on the idea that, above all things, the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations ought to coöperate.

Will China Unite by Dividing?

THE nuances and subtle shiftings of Chinese politics are more often than not incomprehensible to the foreigner, and usually pass unnoticed by the outside world. One recent political change in China, however, is worthy of wide attention, because it may have a decided effect upon the course of Far Eastern history. This is the reorganization of north China under the direct control of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his able Minister of Finance, T. V. Soong. By this change, the Government at Nanking has shifted its principal attention from the south to the north.

The cleavage between north and south in China has long been noted by attentive observers. Between the Cantonese and the northern Chinese there is little more in common than between the northern and southern races of Europe. Cantonese played a large part in creation of the Government at Nanking in 1927, and have attempted to dominate Nanking ever since. This attempt has been resisted with varying success by the Chiang Kai-shek faction. But General Chiang and his followers have based their hopes for ultimate success of their national government upon coöperation with the Cantonese.

For the last 18 months, however, the rift between Cantonese and Nanking has steadily widened. A government completely independent of Nanking in every respect has been set up at Canton, and has swiftly established an absolute control over all southern provinces. The provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Yunnan and parts of Kiangsi and Hunan are now definitely accepting orders from Canton. But until the Jehol debacle occurred, General Chiang Kai-shek did not accept independent Canton as an accomplished fact. When he moved northward after the loss of Jehol, he changed the whole course of internal politics in China.

The prospect that China will be divided into two distinct parts, north and south, is now more likely than ever before in recent history. Nanking apparently has decided to let the Cantonese follow their own course unopposed. The Cantonese, under the firm dictatorship of General Chen Chi-tang, are disposed to permit General Chiang and his followers to build up their own government in central and northern China. When Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang turned over his former Manchurian armies to General Chiang, he made a strong northern government ruled from Nanking a practical possibility.

It is difficult to see how this separatist tendency can have anything but good effects upon the immediate future of China. The principal cause of internal friction has been the mutual distrust between north and south. If the Cantonese are content to continue the development of their own territory, as they have been for the last 18 months, and the Nanking faction confines its attention to the considerable task of unifying the north, real progress becomes more likely. China, in the matter of unification, must walk before it can run. It is a continent of a country housing a quarter of the human race. And, finally, the waste of civil conflict, which has disturbed China and the world since the establishment of the Republic in 1911, will be avoided. In the present apparent division, there may be more hope for the ultimate real unification of China than in any other.

Where Inflation Comes Home

HOW can the price level be inflated without the dire results predicted by the opponents of inflation? Since it appears that a determined Administration policy of raising prices is definitely on the way, this question must be faced squarely. It calls for an examination of just what the effects of inflation are likely to be.

Who, according to experience, gains from inflation?

1. Industry, which is the chief debtor group in the country, gains through increased production and sales, because business and individuals will buy if convinced that prices are going up.

2. Industry also gains because the prices which it receives for its products rise faster than the wages and other costs of production which make up its expenses.

3. All stores, merchants, and traders gain, because they buy today at one price and sell tomorrow for a higher price.

4. Farmers gain, because the prices they receive for their produce will rise faster than their costs of farming. Their operating incomes will therefore rise relative to their fixed mortgage and other charges. These gains accrue to business.

The following gains are in a different category, inasmuch as they are subsequent to a business pick-up.

5. As industry and trade improve and earnings are built up again, investors such as bondholders and mortgage holders whose interest payments have been cut down or passed will begin, it is expected, to receive full payments again, and the capital value of their investments will improve.

6. Similarly, stockholders should begin to receive substantial dividends where they had little or none before, and the capital value of their stocks should improve.

7. The total fund paid out in the form of wages will presumably be increased in two ways from business revival. Many who have been unemployed will be hired back, and those who had jobs and yet worked only a few hours, will be given more hours of work.

These are the anticipated gains. Now what about the losses which the opponents of inflation anticipate?

1. Economic history has established the fact that wage earners lose ground on a rising price level, because their costs of living advance faster than employers will advance their wages.

But there will be a considerable period when the gain in the total wage fund due to reëmployment and a fuller work week will offset or even outweigh Labor's losses from the lag of wages behind rising prices. Moreover, all the weight of President Roosevelt's leadership was pledged, in his speech before the United States Chamber of Commerce, to support an immediate rise in wages as prices go up.

2. It is argued that creditors, who receive fixed payments or incomes, will find that they represent less in terms of commodities as the inflation progresses.

But it is not reasoning closely to say that these so-called fixed incomes are actually fixed. On the contrary, the various sorts of interest payments have been pared down and even passed, quite generally. Therefore, an expansion of business which restores these so-called fixed incomes to as near their former fixed level as equitable reorganizations and refundings will permit, should more than compensate for disadvantages from the rise in prices.

Because of the way in which prices have fallen during the last three years, the fixed income group has profited at the expense of the abnormal distress of the rest of the economic system. Controlled inflation would do nothing more than restore it to a level of purchasing power which it got along with quite successfully in past days of normal business.

It appears, therefore, that the injustices which are normally attributed to a policy of inflation would be substantially mitigated today by the benefits of recovery from the depths of the depression—as long as the inflation is rigidly controlled. An understanding of this helps to clear away the fear of serious drawbacks, so that the Administration can feel itself justified in concentrating on the many gains which controlled rising prices will bring.

More Than a Hope

FROM many quarters of the globe have come expressions of definite opinion on the part of youth with regard to war. In the main, the consensus is that under any circumstances war is a mistake—unintelligent, futile, horrible.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature in this voice of the young is that its verdict is one of conviction. It is not the result of emotionalism but of reasoning. The educational efforts of various international organizations, which often in the last decade and a half seemed but to mark time, are now bearing fruit. The younger generation not only regards international coöperation as the normal method of conducting affairs, but it recognizes that isolation and hyper-nationalism are inimical to progress.

To thousands of young men and women the study of history, politics, sociology, economics is no longer an academic matter. It is of vital import to them, their stock in trade on which they base logical judgment for future action. Children, too, are in training, as is evidenced by such organizations as the League of Nations Pioneers, wherein children of every nation are pledged for peace and loyalty, not only to their own country but to the whole world.

And let not him whose youth was of another era pass lightly over the pronouncements of this generation. Listen to the spokesman for undergraduate students of Great Britain and America, at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments:

> After contemplating the events preceding the catastrophe of 1914, we remain unconvinced of the wisdom of our predecessors. Fourteen years after the armistice, the glamour and heroism of that period fail to impress us, even when inscribed in gilt on stone memorials. . . . We respect the noble war dead; but we question the judgment of those responsible for their death.

And the conclusion of that address:

> Those of us who have retained a concept of a loving and purposeful God desire to live in peace lives which will reflect that concept. We, therefore, petition you for a substantial reduction of armaments, in order that we may have a civilization in which to forward this creative purpose.

That was said more than a year ago and the effect of such sentiments has increased since their utterance. In their wake come heartening echoes from university, camp, office and home; echoes that give courage to the older and more perplexed leaders. They recognize the possibilities inherent today in this attitude of youth, unafraid and clear-visioned. And this recognition brings nearer the hour when universal peace is something more than a hope.

Hot Propaganda

AS PORRIDGE is to the Scot and garlic to the Italian, so is paprika to the Magyar. The stirring cadence of her romantic gypsy music has made Hungary beloved, but it is paprika that made her famous. And now goes forth the decree from Budapest that a more or less paprikaless world be apprised of the virtue and aroma of the pungent peppery condiment.

It is possible, albeit improbable, that spots exist in Hungary where the galloping rhythm of the gypsy's fiddle does not nightly lure the Magyar to dance the fantastic *csárdás*, but no traveler may escape the dish which is flavored by the national sweet red pepper. And when not passing his palate it traverses his vision in every marketplace where small heaps of pods and seeds add their scarlet hue to the general scheme of color. Naturally, in a land so rich in poetry and imagination, verse has been written in its praise.

Curiously enough, the paprika of Hungary is less peppery than the product bearing the same name in alien lands where more phlegmatic temperaments find the original article insufficiently calorific. In this respect the Magyar may be said to be more gourmand than gourmet, frankly preferring quantity to quality, for the true Hungarian finds that repast lost where paprika does not reign.

New boundaries established at Versailles lopped goodly chunks of territory from the land of the Magyars, compelling them to seek wider markets. It is more than passing strange that a World War and its labyrinthine aftermath should start a wave of propaganda to carry the aromatic fruit of trees grown on the plains of Hungary to add a relish to the tables of the nations.

Editorial Notes

Completion of a viaduct five and one-half miles long that connects Venice with the mainland enables the motorist for the first time to drive to that city, but not into it. Gondolas and motorboats still are essential to intra-city transportation. This condition brings about a new anomaly—the city without an automobile highway now boasts of the largest garage in Europe.

Granby, a mining town in Missouri, seems to be an unusual municipality. Not only is it grubstaking seventy-five of its unemployed citizens to enable them to dig and ship zinc ore to a profitable market, but the money is being taken from a $4000 surplus that the city, having neither debts nor bonds outstanding, had on deposit in local banks.

The "first robin" is frequently found to have been an all-winter resident, and sometimes the familiar grass-cutting noise that we herald as a sure sign of the return of spring merely indicates the return of the lawn mower—to its owner.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The League and Aggressors—Liquor as an International Menace

IN THE course of discussions of the Sino-Japanese controversy in this column and elsewhere, I have repeatedly pointed out that the quarrel might have been composed without recourse to warlike measures had diplomats representing the countries that are members of the League of Nations given attention to the second section of Article 11 of the League Covenant. That section declares:

> It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Even casual travelers in China and Japan prior to September 18, 1931, were impressed by the fact that these two nations had become embroiled in a series of quarrels over the boycotts, the violated treaties, and certain petty military aggressions which would almost certainly lead to war. If the representatives in either country of nations belonging to the League had directed the attention of the League Assembly or Council to this situation, it might have been possible to effect conciliation before the quarrel had reached such a point as to involve that most potent factor in Oriental diplomacy, the "face" of either disputant.

A day or two ago the Disarmament Committee in session at Geneva accepted the proposition of Belgium for speedily identifying an aggressor. This proposition would create in the capital of each signatory a commission composed of ten persons from the diplomatic service of ten countries, from which the signatory, fearing aggression, could select a commission of five members to investigate and to report to Geneva. This in itself seems to be a reasonably promising method to secure the identification and ultimate isolation of the aggressor in an international quarrel.

Perhaps its weakness is the requirement that the permanent commission shall act only on appeal from one of the nations involved. Why could not this permanent commission be vested with the right of initiating itself the inquiries? Had such a commission existed in Tokyo in 1931, I am perfectly certain that Japan would never have appealed to it for investigation and action. But had it been vested with the right of initiative, Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, Ambassador of the United States, or whomsoever might have seen selected as chairman, could have directed an inquiry into the issues which were clearly bringing the two nations to the point of war, and secured the intervention of the League of Nations at a time when such an intervention would in all probability have been effective.

* * *

The news from Geneva that some thirty nations have ratified the League Convention for the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs and the regulation of their distribution, and that these regulations will be put in force on July 9, marks a new triumph for the moral forces of the world. Never before has the manufacture of any product been completely subordinated by international action to humanitarian and moral considerations.

The United States sought to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants within its borders, and over the efficiency of that prohibitory measure controversy still rages. The League is trying not to prohibit, but to rigidly limit the manufacture and sale of habit-forming drugs, and the whole world will hope that its endeavor may be wholly successful.

An interesting side line to the discussion of the rightfulness of this action is the suggestion that if the League can prohibit drugs which sap the intelligence and morals of mankind and lead to widespread degradation and death, it might, acting upon precisely the same theory, prohibit, or at any rate rigidly limit the manufacturing of arms and munitions usable only in war.

Observing this forward step on the part of the League, I am reminded of a recent communication from an institution which has waged an international warfare against alcoholism parallel to that which the League is conducting against the drug evil. The two menaces to the well-being of mankind are in many respects identical. The International Bureau Against Alcoholism, conducted by Dr. R. Hercod at Lausanne, has for many years been the most authoritative agency for the collection and dissemination of information concerning the evils of alcoholism.

It has held international conferences. It has coöperated with such institutions as the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the Red Cross Society. It has been the agency which established the International Temperance Council composed of some eighty leaders representing all nations of the world, including the United States. Like almost every other institution engaged in the service of humanity, and supported by individual contributions, this international bureau today is very materially handicapped by the reduction of the contributions it has been receiving from sympathetic governments, societies and individuals.

It is not a concern given to lavish disbursements. A letter from its director informs me that it has been receiving about $5000 a year, and should really have, to conduct its work, about $9000. It would be an amazing and sorry commentary upon the willingness of mankind to contribute to a movement for its own defense against a recognized and widespread evil if this money should not readily be raised. Dr. Hercod writes:

> When one sees that the liquor trade has no difficulty in raising millions of dollars in order to push its interest, it will surely not be said that the temperance forces of the world are unable to contribute the few thousand dollars necessary for the development of an activity which is helpful to the whole movement against alcoholism.

The contributions, which are thoroughly deserved, may be sent to the International Bureau Against Alcoholism, Lausanne, Switzerland, by a check on any American bank, or by postal money order.

Amber Inkwell

ATTENTION, amber inkwell, sitting sedately on my study table, I wish to talk with you! These many years you have been my silent and unselfish companion—as you were of my grandfather before me.

Yet I will not stand for anyone calling you an antique. You are still bright and shining with the beauty of your youth. Years have not dimmed your sheen in the soft glow of the evening lamp. You look your best when filled to your brim with rich, black ink. It blends best with your amber translucence. Blue ink is not becoming to you.

How many different kinds of composition I have dipped out of you. I wouldn't part with you for all the fountain pens in the world. I suppose it took you a little while to adjust to steel pens after the quill which you and grandfather worked with.

Often I have wondered how you know my needs and moods. You are always ready to help me write a letter grave or gay, an editorial factual or fanciful, or even in such a prosaic task as signing a check.

Sometimes I think your thoughts flow faster than mine. There are times when mine do not flow at all until I have dipped my pen in you. A drop from you helps me to think, and if anything we've done together has ever made anyone else think, I give you the credit.

You and I have written good news and sad. Our words have gone to friend and stranger. Our tidings have gone to destinations far and near. How many thoughts about how many topics have flowed from you, silent, calm and philosophic.

What's that? You wish to speak? Oh, you say you do not feel calm and philosophic this evening—you have a complaint to make. Very well, proceed!

So that's your complaint! You wish I would put your cover on more gently when I finish using you—that your chipped top is due to my carelessness, and that once in my haste I endangered its very existence by dropping it on the floor.

Well, I do apologize for my rudeness. I'm glad you spoke up about the matter. I'll try and see that it doesn't happen again. You have seldom spoken to me more frankly. Usually you are a much better listener than talker. But, to change the subject, some day I wish you would tell me about what you and grandfather used to write. I know that you wrote out in longhand the deed of the New England farmstead where you dwelt for half a century. I know that your own particular abode was a mahogany "secretary." It stood near grandfather's tall slow-ticking clock. I saw you there often when I was a boy. I used to watch you and grandfather work. You both must have been very serious, for you were always so silent.

The first time I ever worked with you we wrote a school composition on Abraham Lincoln. I had to sit on the dictionary in the chair to reach you. Some day please tell me all about what you and grandfather were interested in. I'm sure it was much more important than what you and I write. Whatever you tell me shall be our secret. G. A. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Hydro's Free Heaters

ONTARIO Hydro has definitely decided to go ahead with its plan to install, free of charge, electrical heaters in the homes of Hydro customers in the Province. Installations are expected to begin almost immediately.

Behind this novel departure is Hydro's belief that such free installation of water heaters will stimulate both the consumption of power and the production of electrical equipment, and it is a sound one. It is pointed out that the supply of power is now far greater than demand, and that the funds spent in placing heaters in homes will be justified by increased revenues and added business.

Private corporations in the same business as Hydro have complained that this is hardly fair to them, since it is not playing the competitive game according to the rules. According to those rules, the complaint is comprehensible, but the best reply seems to be that if it is good for Hydro business it ought also to be good for private business to adopt a similar policy.

From the wider point of view of public service, however, the Hydro's venture is but a foretaste of what might be done in a well-organized society. There are millions of horsepower of electrical energy in Ontario, and they are the heritage of the people of Ontario. They are not made available to the consumptive capacity of the community, however, because of a defect in the system of distribution of goods and services. The day is coming when electrical energy will be distributed as freely as water.

Hydro's latest move is commendable on another ground. It is a welcome contrast to the opposing policy of deflationary "economies" now being practiced by public authorities.—*Ottawa* (Ont.) *Citizen.*

A Community Need

WE SHOULD like to see more seriousness displayed by our people. Every smile makes the world go round, but . . . behind that smile should be a serious mind, one giving thought to matters of importance. We should stand ready to help those who are seeking to help themselves. Though we can't all climb the ladder to success we should be big enough as to help those who appear to be making progress. Then, and only then, shall we produce real men who are capable of taking their places in the front ranks of the leaders of the nation. . . . As long as we quibble among ourselves, and block the efforts of those who might forge ahead we are going to be "little people," and our community will ever remain backward.—*Columbia* (S. C.) *Record.*

Building Truer Values

WHILE we are losing material values we are making spiritual values. An appreciation of the latter in a financial magazine may seem rather unconventional. But even at the risk of an implication of sentimentalism, I am tempted to say that as a result of the corrective treatment business is now experiencing, we shall have in the future not only more and safer enjoyment of our possessions, but even more of them. In the long run, the efficiency as well as the permanence of the economic structure, in view of the complex modern interdependence of groups and individuals, depends upon confidence rooted in good faith.—*Charles Benedict,* in *Magazine of Wall Street.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Taxes and War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A group of people interested in turning the current of national expenditures into constructive rather than destructive channels, not only in the interest of the national budget, but as a further step toward the outlawry of war, are making formal protest against the enormous percentage of the national income which represents the cost to the American people of past, present and future wars.

The 1932-1933 budget provides for expenditures in this direction in the following percentages: 16 per cent for military defense; 27 per cent for war pensions; 29 per cent for war debts; thus making a total of 72 per cent of the national income to be paid out for war purposes.

As a means of registering this protest the group is heading their individual income tax blanks with the following statement:

> Seventy-two per cent of this income tax is paid under protest because that percentage represents payment for past, present and future wars. I desire to support the Government in its constructive activities *only.*

New York. A. E. THORNBURGH.